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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1917

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New York, N. Y.

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A FEDERAL LICENSE AND COMMERCIAL TAX

The suggestion made in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week that a Federal license for individuals, firms and corporations in business for profit and a tax on sales (gross earnings) of firms and individuals and on the gross income of corporations be substituted for the detested stamp tax awakened the trade to the necessity of immediate and aggressive action to prevent the incorporation of the stamp tax in the new revenue bill and its possible enactment for the period of the war. The economy of labor and the simplicity of the plan of taxation put forward by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS appealed to manufacturers and dealers, who recalled the annoyances to which they were subjected by the act of 1898 and the law of 1914 put in force soon after Mr. Wilson became President.

The opinion is unanimous in the drug trade that the stamp tax is a nuisance, petty in results when the revenue obtained is compared with the cost of collecting, and unfair because the added expense cannot be apportioned among consumers.

In another page are given the opinions of leading manufacturing druggists and dealers. It will be well worth the time to read these protests and to consider the comments upon the new tax plan offered by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. We hope the U. S. Senators and Government officials and members of the House of Representatives to whom these views are mailed will give heed to the emphatic demand that the tax burden be fair and equitable. As stated in the editorial announcement of the Federal License and Commercial Tax plan:

"We are on the threshold of large war taxes and enormous sums of money must be raised by taxation. The business of the country can best pay these taxes, for it will gradually adjust itself to them and pass them along to the ultimate consumer, where all taxes eventually land. The Federal license is an equitable form of taxation because it applies to all branches of business and to all business concerns, no matter how large or how small. The tax on sales is easy to understand, easy to keep, easy to compute and easy to collect. It does not disturb a man's business system or make unnecessary demands upon his time. It will furnish statistics invaluable to all lines of business and it will easily produce all the revenue that the Government can justly demand."

TAXES DISCOURAGE NEEDED INDUSTRIES

The decision of the Ways and Means Committee to reject Secretary McAdoo's suggestion for a tax of 25 cents a gallon on denatured alcohol will meet the approval of the entire drug and chemical trade. Denatured alcohol was made tax free to aid in building up chemical industries needed in this country. It is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, ether, chloroform, iodoform, alkaloids, tincture of iodine, artificial leather, disinfectants and coatings for aeroplane wings. A tax on denatured alcohol would be disastrous. The flood of protests sent to Washington had an immediate effect. The stamp tax is still under consideration, but there are equally strong

objections to taxing medicines and every member of the trade will aid in killing the proposed measure if he will make his protest prompt and emphatic. Such taxes discourage industries which are needed more today than in normal times.

CONSERVATION OF PLATINUM

By Dr. Charles L. Parsons,
Secretary American Chemical Society

The members of the American Chemical Society and the public at large will be glad to learn that the Platinum Committee of the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee has passed resolutions, which were presented to the Secretary of Commerce, in which they have shown a very patriotic attitude in recommending to the jewelry trade that the use of platinum in bulky and heavy pieces of jewelry be discouraged, and that jewelers also discourage the use of platinum in all non-essential parts of jewelry, such as scarf-pin stems, pin tongues, joints, catches, swivels, spring rings, ear backs, etc., where gold would satisfactorily serve.

Considering the fact that platinum is essential for the production of many of the munitions of war and that it is absolutely necessary for the development of our chemical industry and for the development of chemical knowledge, this action of the jewelers is to be highly commended and will be a great help toward discouraging the unnecessary use of platinum and result in a drop of its price and an increase in the stock supply available for the use of the Government and our commercial laboratories. The jewelers should be credited with the highest patriotic motives, for they will undoubtedly yield up important profits by declining to encourage the undesirable personal adornment and ostentatious display of wealth, which is the chief reason for the use of platinum in such articles as watch-cases, solid platinum rings, bracelets, mesh-bags, et cetera.

It is expected that these resolutions added to those passed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the National Academy of Sciences and by the American Chemical Society will help to overcome the abuse of platinum.

The needs of the Government itself for platinum will undoubtedly be met during the present war with great sacrifice. While the Government itself uses comparatively little platinum, our sulphuric acid industry, especially for the strong acid used in the production of high explosives, is dependent upon it, while its high price makes it almost prohibitive for scientific research. No American man or woman will wish to feel that by wearing platinum they are interfering with the development of the country's industries and scientific standing, but such is inevitably the case.

NIAGARA POWER AND THE WAR

A strong plea for increase in the power available for the electrochemical industries located at Niagara Falls is made by the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* in the May issue. The total output of these plants was needed for domestic use previous to 1916. Now the war demands make it imperative that the industries should have permission to divert additional water from Niagara River.

The Senate has already acted on a resolution extending the permit for the diversion of 4,400 cubic feet per second from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918. The resolution is now before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the

House, and it is hoped the House will act with the same promptness as the Senate. The efficiency of the Army and Navy depend upon a maximum output of the products of these industries, now the greatest in the world.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, has started on an extended exploration trip through the wilds of South America. Dr. Rusby expects to spend three months in Brazil, searching for unknown botanicals of economic value. He will also investigate the practicability of extracting alkaloids and dyestuffs at the source of supply of the crude materials instead of shipping them to the United States.

Dr. Rusby sailed on Tuesday by the Steamship Matapan for Porto Colombia, via Kingston and Cristobal. His work will be principally in the Magdalena River valley, extending across the Andes to the head waters of the Orinoco. The doctor takes along a Movette motion picture outfit.

Dr. F. W. Pennell of the New York Botanical Garden is assistant botanist and Maximilian von Hoegen of New Haven is photographer for the expedition. F. H. Putt of Youngstown, O., is the financial backer of the enterprise. Mr. Putt's brother, Earl B. Putt, and Dr. Rusby were associated in the New York Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry.

SOLUTION OF SPECIAL TAX PROBLEM

Here are the views of R. A. Austin, vice president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association:

R. A. AUSTIN, PH. G.
Prescription Pharmacist.

Editor DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

SIR—I was very deeply impressed with the article appearing in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of May second under the caption, "A Federal License and Commercial Tax."

The plan outlined appeals to me as feasible, practical, and advisable. Is there not some way of presenting it strongly to our lawmakers at Washington and compelling their consideration?

There must be among your acquaintances some strong man, or men, who could and would give their time and talents to the work of convincing Congress that this would be an easy and satisfactory solution of the special tax problem. If in any way I can be useful, command me.

R. A. AUSTIN,
Vice President N. Y. S. P. A.
Cairo, N. Y., May 4, 1917.

STAMP TAX DEMANDS MORE LABOR

The following letter explains the attitude of E. Fougere & Co. toward the stamp tax:

Editor DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

SIR—Replying to your recent letter, we desire to state that we consider that some of the suggestions in your editorial on taxation matters have considerable merit.

It is nearly unbelievable that at a time when it is nearly impossible to secure additional labor in any part of the country, and when the Government will shortly be in need of every pair of hands which can be drafted, the Legislature at Washington should enact a schedule of taxation such as Schedule B, which would make it necessary for all the houses in the drug trade to employ additional helpers in order to pay a tax to the Government, which they are all perfectly willing to pay upon simply being told how much the tax is.

Taxation through the medium of stamps would mean that those subject thereto would pay two taxes, one in money and the other in labor. We would much prefer to pay a higher tax in money than to pay a smaller one in part money and part labor.

If there is any one thing in a time like this which is unpatriotic it should be a stamp tax, which creates a new form of employment for thousands of hands much needed elsewhere.

We wish to commend your efforts to defeat the proposed obnoxious schedule.

E. FOUGERE & Co., Inc.
M. M. Sterling, Secretary.
New York, May 7, 1917.

DRUG TRADE UNANIMOUS IN PROTEST AGAINST REENACTMENT OF STAMP TAX

Proposed Substitution of Federal License for Firms in Business for Profit and Tax on Sales and Income, Made by "Drug and Chemical Markets," Meets General Approval.

The drug and chemical trade of the country, the trade papers and daily newspapers have evinced keen interest in the protest in **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS**, issue of May 2, against the proposition to reenact the stamp tax as a means of Government revenue, and the substitute tax plan offered for consideration. The idea of a Federal license for individuals, firms and corporations in business for profit is very generally approved. Some criticism was evoked by the suggestion to tax sales, it being pointed out that business is sometimes done at a loss on special transactions.

It was not suggested to tax business firms on gross sales, but on gross earnings. Corporations, however, would be taxed on gross income. The editorial suggestion of **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS** was drawn to the attention of members of the Ways and Means Committee, who read the new tax proposition with apparent interest, but were not disposed to comment upon the plan at this time. Members of Congress were particularly interested and several representatives promised to give the idea consideration in connection with the plan to tax proprietary medicines. Many had already received protests against the stamp tax from organizations, firms and corporations in the drug trade.

Opinions of leading manufacturers, wholesale dealers and members of the trade are here given and copies of these interviews will be placed before members of Congress. Government officials concerned in the revenue question and members of the U. S. Senate, as was done with the original suggestion that some substitute be found for the petty and odious stamp tax.

Briefly stated, this is the plan offered as a substitute method for raising the necessary war revenue:

Federal License—Each individual, firm or corporation in business for profit shall pay an annual license of \$3 a year, payable annually in advance for each calendar year. Each professional man who practices his profession for his own profit, shall pay a license of \$3 a year, but exempt all professional men who are in the employ of others.

Tax on Sales—In addition to the above proposed license, all individuals, firms and corporations doing an annual business of \$5,000 or more shall pay a Federal tax on their gross sales, or gross earnings, the percentage of such tax to be determined each year.

Particular attention is drawn to the following indorsement of the emergency taxation plan received from A. F. White, editor of the *Banking Law Journal*, who says it is the best and simplest form of taxation that could be enacted:

THE BANKING LAW JOURNAL
27 Thames Street

New York, May 4, 1917.

Editor, **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS**,
3 Park Pl., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your advance proof of "A Federal License and Commercial Tax," and I desire to say that in my opinion it would be, if it could be drafted into a law, the best and simplest form of emergency taxation that could be enacted.

Whoever drafted the plan is worthy of the highest praise. It should be placed before Congress at once.

Do not fail to send me anything more you publish along this line.

Thanking you for sending me this proof, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. F. WHITE,
Editor, *Banking Law Journal*.

Walter Mueller, secretary of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, has sent the following request to members:

"The developments in Washington within the past week are such that every member is urged to write again to

his Congressman and Senator, protesting against the reenactment of Schedule B.

"At the same time you are urged to further write that if the requirements of the Government make the imposition of a stamp tax necessary and Schedule B be reimposed, that provision be made for the adoption of the plan that has proved so successful in Canada, so that the burden of the tax shall be equally distributed among all."

Here are the views of leading firms in the trade:

W. E. Rowley, National Aniline & Chemical Co.—"I favor any just law or bright idea that can be substituted for the stamp act, which is a nuisance."

S. M. Moneypenny, National Aniline & Chemical Co.—"I think the idea is a good one. I favor it strongly. Any man who has an income of \$5,000 or more can well afford \$3.00 annually."

Fritzsche Brothers—"Your arguments for simplicity in the methods of taxation are excellent and most valuable in their pointed suggestions. Any argument or suggestion to relieve the business community from unnecessary intricacies connected with taxation will find grateful support."

William F. McConnell, secretary of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation—"It is a very interesting suggestion and seems to be very practical in the main. The stamp act is bad. It can always be evaded by the trickster, whereas the honest and patriotic man is always willing to do his bit. It must be remembered that, comparatively speaking, professional employees get a much greater net profit than the owner of the business, and lots of times the employee gets more salary than the owner of the business makes in net profits. These men should not escape taxation. However, the plan seems to be a good one as to economy and simplicity."

Edward Plaut, Lehn & Fink—"The Federal license idea is a good one and appeals to me as being very reasonable. If enough money by this system could be raised I think it would be hard to find its equal as a fair and just form of taxation."

Mr. Plaut raised a question in regard to the proposed tax on sales. He said: "I don't think it would work out very well. A business which at times has to buy things at a high price and sell them at a loss ought not to be taxed on those sales. It would rather be rubbing it in. For instance, opium was selling a short while ago at \$30 per ounce. When the British raised their embargo the price dropped to \$18. A good many dealers couldn't afford to hold it and had to sell at a loss. Should they be taxed on those sales? Of course a man isn't supposed to run his business on a losing basis."

Thurston V. V. Ely, of H. R. Lathrop & Co.—"There is so much detail and expense in connection with the stamp tax that, in my opinion, it eliminates it for a sensible form of taxation, and this idea, advanced by **DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS**, is a good economic alternative."

Carl Vietor, Rockhill & Vietor—"I am in sympathy with anything that is better than the stamp tax."

W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co.—"Am against the stamp tax and this idea of a Federal license and commercial tax meets with my approval."

Charles O. Bigelow—"I am not in favor of the stamp tax that was in effect up to a few years ago. I do favor a tax based on the Canadian theory, using one cent as the unit and permitting druggists to stamp articles as they sell them, not as soon as they are put in stock. The proposed tax appeals to me as unfair. I do not think it is workable, and I think if such a scheme is adopted it should be a tax on everyone, regardless of earnings."

J. Leon Lascoff—"The stamp tax with which we are familiar was not a success. I am not prepared to indorse this proposed tax, but I am opposed to the stamp tax with the old provisions."

Peter Diamond—"I do not think this proposed tax will answer the purpose for retailers, but I believe a tax is necessary. Further than that I do not care to say."

William B. Montgomery—"This plan seems to be workable. In any event it appears to me to be better than the old stamp tax."

E. H. Evans—"I do not believe in the stamp tax. I fear the proposed tax could not be worked out."

Caswell-Massey Co., Store Manager—"A stamp tax is a burden that falls heaviest on the druggist. Any tax that eliminates the burden will be more acceptable."

F. W. Byer—"This proposed tax strikes me as being a bit unfair. However, I think it is better than the old stamp tax."

G. H. Bruce, of G. H. Bruce Co.—"I do not think that any individual firm or corporation would seriously object to paying Federal license to go toward assisting in paying the country's expense account, nor can there be any serious objection to a tax on the annual business, but it seems to me that the tax should be upon the net rather than the gross business, because very many concerns while doing a large gross business, employing numbers of people and handling large quantities of goods, are compelled, because of unusual conditions, to continue carrying on the business without any real profit. Of course, taxes are necessary and must be procured by formulating some scheme whereby fair and equitable exaction is made upon each man, but that should only be upon his net earnings. I cannot see the equity of taxing the business man who has his capital tied up in a business that is giving employment to a vast number of people, where his net profits on investment are only \$5,000, and exempting his manager, whose salary is \$5,000, but who risks nothing, giving no employment of any kind. To recapitulate, I agree with your proposition A; I disagree with your proposition B in its present form, but agree that there should be a tax on earnings over a certain sum, and I agree that we should have a modified income tax that would be equitable and just."

Knowles-Bradley Co.—"The United States Government has a lot of ideas about ways and means of meeting the additional expense that has been brought about on account of the war. Of course, all such taxation falls ultimately upon the final consumer of taxed articles. If we are to be taxed additionally, it would appear to me that the proposals made in your edition of May 2 are quite reasonable, and by all means the best and most logical way in which to meet the issue."

Manuel Alvarez, Campania Comercial Mexicana—"While our firm naturally expects to bear its share of taxation, we feel that the plan suggested in your issue of May 2 is an excellent one, and the points are certainly well taken. I believe that such a plan should receive the hearty indorsement of the trade generally, especially the retail trade. Putting revenue stamps on the small individual packages is certainly considerable trouble."

William MacMerchie, W. A. Ross & Bro.—"Any plan that would do away with placing revenue stamps on the various documents handled in our office would certainly facilitate matters. A Federal license and commercial tax as suggested in your editorial should certainly meet with the approval of the trade generally, and while I have not given the matter very serious consideration, offhand I should say that your suggestion is a good one."

Edward E. Androvette, Androvette & Townsend—"A state of war always brings up the serious question of additional taxation. Sticking revenue stamps is certainly a great deal of bother to the office force, and it would appear to me that if some plan could be adopted, such as suggested in your edition of May 2, it would be an excellent idea and one, I believe, that would meet with the approval of all concerned."

G. A. Clarke, Central Chemical Company—"I am in favor of your views in the issue of May 2, concerning the Federal license and commercial tax, and I believe that if Congress would adopt some such plan of meeting additional taxation that it would be a good idea. If more taxation must come, it seems to me that some such an arrangement could well be adopted that would do away with the constant licking of revenue stamps."

S. Treppe, of Marden, Orth & Hastings—"Naturally the question now of just the best way to meet additional revenue taxation that will be placed to meet the expense of carrying on the war, is causing much concern. If more taxation must come it would appear to me that Congress should make it as easy as possible, and such a plan as is suggested in your publication should meet with the approval of those upon whom the tax will fall. The stamp tax of the Spanish-American war caused a lot of bother."

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The German Potash Syndicate has petitioned the Reichstag to increase inland prices for potassium by 5 pfennig per kilo, to be charged on the proportion of pure potassium to crude salt and manure salt. The petition lays stress on the falling off in the export trade, the general advance in prices and the decrease of prisoners' labor. In consequence of these difficulties hardly a dozen out of the 200 companies associated in the syndicate are able to pay dividends, the expectations based on the advance in prices of last June not having been realized. Meanwhile the difficulties in the potash industry have further increased. Coal, explosives, oil, mining timber, iron, etc., have increased in price. The turnover of the German Potash Syndicate in 1916 was 8,839,759 double centner (hundred-weight) of pure potassium, valued at 155,000,000 marks, compared with 6,797,522 double centner (106,000,000 marks) in 1915, 9,039,883 double centner (154,000,000 marks) in 1914 and 11,103,695 double centner (191,000,000 marks) in 1913.

In the course of the annual report of the Matale Planters' Association of Ceylon for 1916 it is stated that the weather has not been favorable for cardamom crop development, there having been a notable want of the damp, misty weather requisite for that product. The crop on the whole is likely to be slightly below that of 1915, as very little planting or new planting has been done. Prices for green-dried as well as fully cured cardamoms are such that it hardly pays to cultivate them. The shipments for 1917 will not exceed 500,000 pounds.

Cables from Yokohama report that a sharp decline has taken place in Japanese camphor in two and one-half pound slabs to 70 cents per pound in bond. American refiners continue to quote on the basis of 89 cents for bulk and the holders of Japanese refined are steady in their views asking 88 cents for small sizes. The weather has been against camphor consumption of late but reasonable business may soon develop.

The U. S. Consul General at London cables that the British Government has taken over stocks of several chemicals. His dispatch reads: "Army council takes possession of all stocks of the following chemicals in excess of quantities stated: Quinine sulphate, 100 ounces; bisulphate, 25 ounces; hydrochloride, 25 ounces; bihydrochloride, 25 ounces; phenacetin, 7 pounds; formaldehyde, 10 gallons."

At the last London bark auction 853 packages were offered, and the bulk sold, mostly druggists' qualities, at higher prices; of East Indian 198 packages were offered, and 138 sold, including Succirubra stem chips and shavings at 9½d to 10¾d, stem and branch 7d, and root 11¾d; of Calisaya 625 bales offered, 559 sold, including fair quill at 1s 8d and broken quill and chips at 1s 6d.

Dr. Kotaro Shimomura, works director of the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was educated at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He was for a time professor in the School of Science in Kyoto, Japan. He introduced the first coke ovens in Japan. He employs a large force of chemists in research work.

Oil of cade, according to the London *Chemist and Druggist*, is extremely scarce, stock being practically exhausted, and further supplies will not be available until the end of the war. A product of Spanish origin is being sold in France, but it is merely purified oil of tar, and has none of the true properties of oil of cade.

The British Board of Trade Journal notes the recent formation in Norway of a company, capitalized at 4,000,000 crowns (\$1,072,000), for utilizing, mainly for the production of dyes and pigments, the abundant deposits of titanium iron ore which occur in Norway.

The Virginia Mica Corporation has been organized at Perkinsville, Va., with \$50,000 capital and the following officers: E. M. Gathright, president, Perkinsville; J. R. Massie, vice president; T. M. Kennerly, secretary-treasurer; both of Richmond, Va.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. has installed a private telegraph line between its New York and Philadelphia offices, steadily increasing business having made it necessary to abandon the old system of telephonic communication between the two cities.

Freight rates from the Far East have been advanced again. Freight room is declared to be scarcer than ever, the English Government having commandeered more steamers to take the place of those sunk in the Atlantic trade.

A Japanese steamer which left Hongkong about April 20 for San Francisco via Kobe, at a through rate of \$50 was probably the last opportunity afforded for some time for shipping via the Pacific, owing to the withdrawals of freight space for May.

The Tennessee Products Co. has filed application for a charter in this State, with headquarters at Clarksville. The capital stock is to be \$25,000 and the company is to engage in the manufacture of potash, fertilizers and similar products.

Nassau Laboratories, Inc., of Great Neck, drugs, chemicals, etc., has been formed under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators: C. W. Merrill, L. A. Barthel and C. C. Conklin, 313 West 114th street.

The Melco Chemical Company of Manhattan, chemicals, explosives, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York by H. H. Dyke, E. M. Lewis and A. N. Mann, 52 Vanderbilt avenue.

The Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America, Inc., has removed from 92 William street to 100 William street, increasing business having made it necessary to secure larger quarters.

S. Klein and A. Wittekind are in charge of the Cincinnati office of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., which is located in the Union Trust Building. W. Howard Ogborn, the former manager, resigned recently.

The Silconite Refractories Co. of Irondale, Ala., manufacturers of fire brick, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. J. E. Cosgrove, of Augusta, Ga., is secretary-treasurer of the company.

The Cassel Cyanide Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, recently made a contract for supplying the South African mines with cyanide during the whole of the remainder of the war and for five years after the declaration of peace.

The schooners Jennie E. Righter, Henry Crosby and Tifton, aggregate tonnage 1,408 tons, have been chartered to bring logwood and roots from Jamaica to New York or Stamford.

According to dispatches from Pittsburgh \$100,000 worth of opium and other drugs was seized there on Wednesday night. The opium is said to have been smuggled into this country from Mexico.

Hill's Chemical Co. of Greensboro, N. C., manufacturers of chemicals, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by R. R. Hill, James A. Long and Charles A. Hines.

The Odorless Paint Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by A. White and C. B. R. Fitz Williams of St. Louis, and Walter T. Turner of Larchmont, N. Y.

The West Disinfecting Co. has been awarded a contract for supplying the United States Marine Corps with 10,000 gallons of cresol at \$1.45 per gallon.

Oxide of zinc valued at \$172,382 was cleared from this port during March for various foreign destinations.

Levant wormseed has declined sharply owing to an increase in supplies. Sales were reported at 40c a pound.

GERMANY'S PLANS FOR HOLDING CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFFS TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Writer Urges Combinations and Economies to Compete With American Manufacturers—Progress Made in the United States Watched With Keen Interest.

Preparations are already being made in Germany to meet the conditions which it seems probable will prevail after the war, according to the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia. A writer in the German chemical technical press has discussed in special articles some of the features of the situation with which the chemical industry will be face to face.

The position of the chemical trade in the United States is being watched with the keenest interest, as the huge extension of explosive factories in America is already leading to attempts to lay the basis for a new organic-chemical industry. There was already a general trade balance in favor of America before the war, and it is held to be necessary to take strong measures to prevent the transplantation of chemical technical experience to the United States. The capital of the general chemical industry of the United States is stated to have increased from 620,000,000 marks in 1910 to 780,000,000 marks in 1915. The capital invested in allied industries is stated at 1,920,000,000 marks, and the output of the two groups of industries in the year 1915 was valued at 1,600,000,000 marks, while the export trade increased from 108,000,000 marks in 1914 to an estimated value of 500,000,000 marks in 1916.

These figures, and the same tendency has been in progress in other countries, are giving the German manufacturer ample food for serious reflection. Moreover, it is clear that many of the explosives and other chemical factories abroad have made such large profits that there will be ample funds for that research work which will rapidly put them on a level with the German industry.

Above all it will be necessary for Germany to look abroad for new sources of raw material, particularly sulphur, pyrites and phosphates. It is not overlooked that Spanish and Portuguese pyrites are controlled by British and French capital, and that three-sevenths of the imports of phosphates into Germany come from Algeria and Tunis. In this connection, quite apart from the opening up of new sources of supply, it is assumed that the German industry will be greatly handicapped by high freights, which are likely to be in force for some time after the conclusion of the war owing to the scarcity of tonnage. The freight on phosphates alone at the present time is more than the average value of the material for the year 1913, and this consideration is deemed likely to lead to measures to prevent speculation in the purchases of raw material from abroad.

Another problem to be faced is that of providing cheaper sources of power and of utilizing fuel resources to better advantage. It is hoped that the big new State-subsidized installations for the production of nitrogen will be able to show under permanent working conditions at what price the horsepower kilowatt per hour can be obtained. The future of German industry is held to be dependent to a large extent on the solution of this problem. Other methods of reducing working costs in the chemical industry are the extraction of fats from waste water and using to the best advantage the national potash deposits. The organization of this economic policy is held to be the greatest problem which Germany will have to solve.

There is no attempt to evade the plain fact that the economic dependency of Germany on foreign trade, on which about one-fifth of the population depend, is a very vital problem. A strong plea is put forward for the inauguration of a policy of complete co-operation. Manufacturers are asked to put aside old trade feuds and to agree to the pooling of all experience. The program outlined includes the abolition of internal competitions, concentration of manufacture by the elimination of small businesses, the scrapping of all but the best installations and the cheapening of production by massed labor, and by other methods. What has been done in the German coal tar dyes industry is quoted as an example of the end to be sought.

Another reform which is advocated is the establishment of a large number of German Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, of which very few were in existence before the war. These Chambers of Commerce will to some extent perhaps remove the handicap that during the early years of the post-war period many branches of German firms in foreign countries, and particularly those with whom Germany is now at war, will not be reopened, and Germany will have to transact

export trade principally through concerns in neutral countries.

The advantage or otherwise of establishing branch factories in foreign countries is carefully considered. It is pointed out that it has been a national error to make large capital commitments in countries with which Germany may have to make war. In Italy, Rumania and Russia large investments have been made in industrial enterprises which have enabled those countries to supply their armies with materials of war which they did not formerly produce, and from this aspect it is clear that branch factories of German industries have been a weapon of the enemy. As to how far the German Government should prevent the establishment of factories in foreign countries, no opinion is expressed, but it is easy to read the bitter feeling which has been aroused in the chemical trade by the use which has been made in Russia, Italy and other countries of works in which German capital is interested.

The references made to the probable financial position of Germany after the war are of considerable interest. It is estimated that there will be a total charge or mortgage on account of the war of between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000 marks, which is equal to the mortgage of half the national wealth at assumed pre-war values.

WM. P. RITCHEY RETIRES FROM BUSINESS AFTER 50 YEARS IN THE SAME LOCATION

House of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. Merged With Schieffelin & Co.—Mr. Ritchey in Advisory Position of Vice Chairman of Executive Committee.

The house of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. is now merged with Schieffelin & Co., the employees have joined the Schieffelin forces, the lease of the Bruen, Ritchey firm has expired and the stock has been transferred to the Schieffelin warehouse. A notice to the trade gives William P. Ritchey the advisory position of vice chairman of the executive committee, of which Dr. Schieffelin is chairman. Mr. Ritchey feels that after 50 years of active business life he is entitled to a rest. He entered the employ of Pinchot, Bruen & Hobart in 1867 as order clerk.

Druggists came to the wholesale houses in those days to buy, but it soon became the custom to send out travelling salesmen and Ritchey went on the road for the house. Mr. Pinchot retired and later Mr. Bruen and Mr. Hobart separated. Ritchey stayed with Mr. Bruen and was made a partner in 1881. He has been in the same location for fifty years and in that time only one salesman has left his employ. The best years of the firm were 1915 and 1916, when sales and profits showed large increases.

When Mr. Bruen died a few years ago Mr. Ritchey felt it was his duty to continue in business until the estate could make satisfactory arrangements to dispose of Mr. Bruen's interest. Schieffelin & Co. agreed to take the stock at its inventory value and all the managers and clerks at the same salaries which they were receiving from Bruen, Ritchey & Co. Aug. S. Smith goes to Schieffelin & Co. in charge of the Bruen-Ritchey business. The two firms carried similar lines. The laboratory and specialties of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. were transferred to Schieffelin & Co.

Mr. Ritchey may not burden himself with business cares, but he is pretty sure to make his regular pilgrimage to the Gatineau Fishing and Game Club, sixty miles north of Ottawa, where the black bass await his coming every year. Mr. Ritchey was born in Toronto, Canada, but his life has been spent in Brooklyn and he will continue to live there among his old friends.

The Clinchfield Products Corporation of Johnson City, Tenn., manufacturers of chemicals, has increased its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The Solax Drug Co., manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Quicksilver valued at \$29,225 cleared from this port during March for England.

War risk insurance rates to some points in the Mediterranean are reported to have been advanced to 14 per cent.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN DYE AND CHEMICAL PLANTS CONTINUE AS DEMAND GROWS

More Than \$11,800,000 in New Capital Authorized in March and \$5,000,000 in April—Total Since the War Began Estimated at \$189,000,000.

New capital stock authorized for dye and chemical concerns since the beginning of the war has aggregated \$189,234,000. Of this sum \$5,095,000 was authorized in April last and \$11,850,000 in March. The amount of capital stock in new dye companies, according to years during the war, has been as follows: 1915, \$65,565,000; 1916, \$99,274,000; four months 1917, \$24,395,000; total, \$189,234,000.

The incorporation of companies for the manufacture or distribution of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., compiled according to months by the *Journal of Commerce* is as follows:

1915—	1916—
January	January
February	February
March	March
April	April
May	May
June	June
July	July
August	August
September	September
October	October
November	November
December	December
Total	Total

1917—	
January	\$3,550,000
February	3,900,000
March	\$11,750,000
April	5,095,000
Grand total	\$189,234,000

The names, States of incorporation and capital issues of the new concerns formed in January, February, March and April of the present year to manufacture dyestuffs and chemicals are given below:

JANUARY, 1917.	
Rosebrough Chemical Corporation, New York	\$50,000
Eastern Chemical Co., Delaware	200,000
Chipman Chemical Engineering Co., New York	100,000
Interocean Chemical Corporation, New York	750,000
McKesson & Robbins, New York	2,000,000
Dento Chemical Co., Delaware	500,000
Total	\$3,550,000

FEBRUARY, 1917.	
Radium Chemical Co., Maine	\$750,000
Booth Chemical Co., New Jersey	100,000
Pittsburg-Utah Potash Fertilizer Co., Delaware	500,000
Tiemann Chemical Co., New York	50,000
Alaska Sulphur Co., Delaware	500,000
Commercial Acid Co., Illinois	2,000,000
Total	\$3,900,000

MARCH, 1917.	
Novocal Chemical Mfg. Co., N. Y.	\$150,000
Great American Chemical Products Co., Delaware	10,000,000
New Process Chemical Co., N. Y.	150,000
Corporation for Chemical Industry	100,000
Columbia Chemical Constructive Co., Delaware	100,000
Union Chemical Co. of Decatur, Delaware	100,000
United Dyes Corporation, New Jersey	500,000
Alcohol Products Co., New Jersey	650,000
Total	11,750,000

APRIL, 1917.	
French Medicinal Co., New York, mfg.	\$1,000,000
Ozonal Chemical Corporation, Delaware	1,000,000
United Chemical & Organic Products Co., Delaware	2,270,000
Lorraine Chemical Works, Delaware	75,000
Farmingdale Chemical Works, New York	100,000
Block Chemical Works, New Jersey	50,000
Brunswick Chemical Co., New Jersey	200,000
Lemaco Chemical Co., New Jersey	100,000
Alpha Chemical Works, Delaware	100,000
Acme Dye & Chemical Co., New Jersey	100,000
Natural Chemicals Corporation, New York	100,000
Total	\$5,095,000

Many of the incorporations are reorganizations, or new companies. formed to enlarge plants already established and in operation.

F. K. Fernald, assistant secretary of the Dr. Miles Medical Co., of Elkhart, Ind., was a visitor in the drug trade on Saturday.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The New York offices of W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., are now located at Nos. 90-96 Wall street.

Charles A. West, vice president of the Eastern Drug Co. of Boston, visited the New York trade last week.

Paraffine valued at \$1,238,512 was exported from the New York district during March.

An artificial oil of geranium made of phenol has been invented in France for perfuming soap.

The Sherwin-Williams Co. has certified that it has increased its authorized capital from \$9,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

The New Jersey Chemical Co., 145 North Willow street, Trenton, N. J., manufacturers of special chemicals, is planning for the establishment of a new plant, to cost about \$23,000.

The steamer Rosalie Mahoney, owned by the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, was practically destroyed by fire recently at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Bristol-Myers Company, of Brooklyn, has completed plans for additions to its chemical factory at Hillside, N. J., costing \$25,000.

Dr. S. Tamaru, of the Takamine Laboratory, New York, is about to return to Japan to assume a position as chemist in the research laboratory connected with the new Government dyestuff manufacturing company.

Japanese dealers in drugs and chemicals are expecting the importation of 10,000 bbls. of soda ash. The shipment is on the way and if not interfered with by submarines will arrive at New York in a few weeks.

Consular advices from Spain state that the prospects are that there will be little, if any, aniseed available for export until the 1917 crop is gathered next August, as last year's crop was so small that it has about all been shipped already.

Magnesite is now being mined near Rutherford, Cal. In quality it is said to compare favorably with the Austrian magnesite. The calcined product contains, it is said over 86 per cent of magnesia, not over 3 per cent of lime and from 4 to 7 per cent of iron and alumina.

R. B. Hall, who has been connected with the foreign trade department of the Philadelphia National Bank since its organization, has become associated with W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., one of the oldest chemical houses in America, having been established in the year 1778.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society will hold a symposium on Chemical Education and Its Relation to the Profession at its meeting in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street on Friday, May 11. Raymond F. Bacon, director of Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, and Herbert R. Moody, of the College of the City of New York, will speak.

According to consular advices from South Africa, the citrus fruit growers of the Barberton-Nelspruit district, in the Province of the Transvaal, recently held a meeting at which was discussed the advisability of establishing a factory to obtain the acids from citrus fruits grown in the Transvaal.

The Essen *General Anzeiger* says it does not believe the statement that substitutes for German potash have been discovered in the Americas, and this is proved by the crop failures of 1916 and 1917. The newspaper adds: "This is one of the weapons we have to frustrate the Anglo-Saxon attempts to throttle us economically."

Exports of canary seed from Spain to the United States increased by 391,302 pounds and \$20,365 in 1916, as compared with 1915. This was a real increase, for prices were between 15 and 20 per cent lower last year, having fallen from \$5.50 per bag of 50 kilos (110 1-5 pounds) in 1915 to \$4.50 in 1916, in addition also to a drop of about 10 per cent in exchange.

According to R. G. Dun & Co., the number of failures among manufacturers of drugs and chemicals in the United States during April was 7, which compares with 3 in the same month last year and 2 in 1915. The number of failures among dealers last month was 30, against 56 in April last year and 63 two years ago. The liabilities of the failed manufacturers were \$171,476, while those of the dealers were \$165,744.

During the three months ending March 31, 1917, there were 83,652,907 pounds of bleached cotton fiber, including linters and hull fiber, consumed in the United States in the manufacture of guncotton and explosives of all kinds, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. This quantity was equivalent to 167,306 bales of 500 pounds each, and compares with 144,988 bales for the corresponding quarter of 1916 and 162,015 bales for the quarter ending December 31, 1916.

The production of bauxite, the ore of aluminum, in 1916 was 425,359 long tons, which had a value of \$2,297,825, an increase of 43 per cent in quantity and 52 per cent in value over 1915, in Georgia and Alabama. In 1915 the production of bauxite was 25,008 long tons. The output was increased to 46,410 long tons in 1916, a gain of 86 per cent. A large part of this increase is due to the operation of new and old mines in central Georgia, notably in Wilkinson, Meriwether and Sumter counties.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Field Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, Washington, D. C., until May 14, 1917, for furnishing and delivering red flannel bandages, compressed gauze bandages, plaster of paris bandages, absorbent cotton, first-aid packets, plain absorbent gauze, sublimed absorbent gauze, individual dressing packets, zinc oxide adhesive plaster, plaster of paris in bulk, isinglass plasters, compressed gauze sponges, chromicized catgut sutures, plain catgut sutures and braided silk sutures. Specifications may be had on application to the above named office.

The Rector Chemical Company, 2 Rector street, New York, manufacturer and distributor, has taken over the selling agency of the by-products department of the Niagara Alkali Company, which is making benzoic acid, benzoate of soda and aluminum chloride, and has also made arrangements to have the exclusive agency of the Synthetic Products Company, of North Tonawanda, which is making paranitrophenol, orthonitrophenol, salicylic acid and primuline. The Rector Chemical Company is now installing a factory for making sodium nitrite, and expects to commence the production of this material within the next two weeks.

Officials in charge of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs act report that the examination of recent importations labeled as arnica flowers has revealed that in some instances another product having the botanical name of *Inula britannica* L. has been substituted for the authentic arnica. This substitute is not recognized as official in the United States Pharmacopoeia and so far as the officials know is not recognized as official in the Pharmacopoeia of any other country. The Department of Agriculture will recommend the exclusion from the United States of shipments offered for importation as arnica flowers which consist wholly or in part of the adulterant *Inula britannica* L., since *arnica montana*, which is the botanical name of the authentic arnica, contains active principles which are not found in the substitute.

Felix Morganstern, president of the Independent Trading Company, who has just returned from a business trip to Cuba says: "The experienced salesman in Cuban territory knows that it requires a vastly different sales-talk in dealing with merchants than is used in our country. He plays upon the sympathies of his prospective customers rather than upon their reason; in fact his main object must be to secure the friendship of the man. Once this is secured, he has practically made his sale, because the Cuban in a majority of instances, places friendship above the value of the dollar. A lower quotation on a specific article made by a competitor will be laid aside, if the friendship has been thoroughly established. This only emphasizes the importance and necessity of employing native salesmen in dealing with Cubans, as it is not profitable to send men who do not understand the habits and customs of the country."

NEW REVENUE BILL INCLUDES STAMP TAX WHICH HITS THE DRUG TRADE

Import Duty of 10 Per Cent Applies to All Goods and Free List Is Suspended—No Tax on Checks—Incomes Assessed—Hearings Begin at Once.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, today gave out the following statement with reference to hearings on the so-called revenue bill. These hearings will be held before the full committee in the rooms of the Committee on Finance in the Capitol Building, and will begin at 10 o'clock Friday morning, May 11. The several industries will be expected to file statements and in addition the committee will hear oral argument from one representative to be selected by the industry affected. The time for presenting all statements will be limited to half an hour, with a few exceptions, but in no case will it exceed one hour. It is expected, therefore, that the several industries will select some representative thoroughly familiar with the subject to make the presentation in its behalf.

The hearings upon Friday will be upon—

First—War income tax.

Second—War excess profits tax.

Third—War tax on beverages. This tax includes distilled spirits, rectified spirits, beer, near-beer, wine, grape brandy, soft drinks, mineral waters, syrups, extracts, etc.

Fourth—War tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, and manufactures thereof.

The hearings on Saturday, May 12, will be upon—

First—War tax on facilities furnished by public utilities, advertising, and insurance.

Second—War tax on manufactures, including automobiles, musical instruments, moving picture films, pleasure boats, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc.

Third—War tax on admission and dues. This section has reference to admission to places of amusement and membership of clubs.

On Monday, May 14, the hearings will be upon—

First—War stamp tax.

Second—War estate and inheritance tax.

It is desired that all written statements should be filed not later than Tuesday, May 15.

The new revenue bill was reported to the House today by the Ways and Means Committee. The measure imposes a flat import duty of 10 per cent upon all articles imported, regardless of the present tariff, and the free list is thereby suspended.

The old documentary stamp tax is reimposed, but there will be no tax on checks under the new law. The committee proposes to impose a tax of 5 per cent on all heat, light and telephone bills, to be paid by the consumer at the time of paying the bill. The tax on telephone and telegraph messages above 15 cents will be taxed 5 cents instead of 1 cent, as in the old war tax bill of 1914.

Cosmetics and patent medicines will be taxed 5 per cent upon the manufacturer's selling price to be paid by the manufacturer.

Pipe line transportation charges will be taxed 5 per cent. Automobiles will be taxed 5 per cent, the tax to be paid by the manufacturers. Musical instruments, valued at \$10 and over, will be taxed 5 per cent. The same rate, 5 per cent, will apply upon the manufacturer's selling price on jewelry and pleasure boats.

The first-class postage rate will be increased by 1 per cent. The letter rate being increased to 3 cents and post cards will sell for 2 cents. Newspapers will be charged postal rates, according to the postal zones.

The corporation income tax, like the personal income tax, has been increased to 4 per cent normal. And the excess profits tax was increased to 16 per cent. This latter is now 8 per cent and the present law is allowed to stand in regard to exemptions, etc.

The whiskey tax proposed in the new bill is \$2.20 per gallon and a new tax on rectified spirits of 15c per gallon has been inserted. The committee bill proposed to impose a tax of \$2.75 per barrel on beer. The committee taxes on cigars vary 50c per 100 to \$10 per 1,000. The higher tax will apply on cigars retailing for 25c each and over.

All admission tickets to amusements will be taxed 10 per cent, this price to be paid by the purchaser at the time of purchasing the ticket. Freight bills over 25 cents will be taxed 3 per cent and passenger tickets above that amount be taxed 10 per cent. These taxes to be paid by the purchaser or shipper. Commutation tickets, however, will not be taxed unless they cost \$5 or over, when the rate of tax will be the same as for passenger tickets.

The income normal tax has been increased by 2 per cent in addition to the present 2 per cent. The minimum is decreased to \$1,000 for unmarried persons and \$2,000 for married persons, and upon these smaller incomes up to the present exemptions of \$3,000 and \$4,000 the 2 per cent tax alone will apply. The surtaxes begin at \$5,000 and are graduated 1 per cent for about every \$2,500.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION VOTES TO AID IN MOBILIZING NATIONAL RESOURCES

Annual Conference Keenly Interested in War Taxes to Be Imposed Upon the Drug Trade—Meeting Closes With Banquet at the Astor.

The Proprietary Association of America began its annual conference Tuesday in the Astor Hotel, New York, with one of the largest gatherings in recent years. The convention did not take up new business nor listen to reports until Wednesday, when the executive sessions were held.

Particular interest was manifested among the members of the association as to the attitude of the organization towards the war and the taxes that will be imposed on the drug trade because of it.

The members passed a resolution early in the convention expressing the desire of proprietary men to stand behind the President in the war and to do everything in their power to aid in mobilizing and utilizing the National resources.

The convention closed Wednesday night with a banquet at the Astor. Buffet lunches were served during both days of the meetings.

The officers of the association are Frank A. Blair, of Foley & Co., Chicago, president, and Charles P. Tyrrell, of the Syracuse Medicine Company, Syracuse, secretary.

OLIVE OIL SHIPMENTS DOUBTFUL

New York agents of a prominent Malaga shipper of olive oil received a cablegram last week to the effect that after May 31 no shipments of yellow olive oil can be made to foreign countries from Spain without special permit. This would indicate that while an absolute embargo has not been placed on such shipments foreign buyers will encounter greater difficulty in securing supplies from Spain.

A well known importer said his advices were directly the opposite. He added:

On March 2 a committee of shippers at a meeting in Madrid presented a petition to the Government of Spain against the proposed embargo on olive oil. Three days later we received a cable to the effect that in response to this petition the Government had announced that no embargo would be enforced, in view of the fact that the production of olive oil in Spain was almost sufficient to supply the whole world and leave enough for home requirements. It is possible that this promise may have been revoked in the meanwhile, but if so, we surely should have been apprised of the fact by our principals, who are always prompt to keep us posted."

MAY NOT REFILL NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9—Chief Justice Covington, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today denied the request of George B. Ashley for a writ of mandamus against William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to compel the withdrawal or modification of a decision of the Treasury Department under the Harrison narcotic law prohibiting the renewal of a medicine containing a narcotic drug without a new prescription from a physician. The writ was to compel the Treasury officials to abrogate Treasury Decision 2309.

Drug & Chemical Markets

SHIP BY BRITISH STEAMERS, SAYS LONDON

Insurance Rates Under Government Plan Still Much Lower Than Offered by Lloyds Underwriters—Losses on Recent American Shipments—Price Changes.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON May 8—Values continue to advance by slow stages and there are very few products which show any tendency to decline. There has been renewed activity in bergamot oil and Sicilian oils, and the improvement in this department may be safely attributed to the much improved condition of Italian exchange.

The war risk rate accepted under the British Government scheme of insurance on British bottoms and cargoes has been advanced recently from three guineas to five guineas per cent, which is moderate in comparison with the outside rates of from twenty to thirty guineas asked by Lloyds underwriters on some recent cargoes from New York to British ports by old lake steamers and boats carrying the American flag. Instructions to ship by British steamers only have been quite general of late, owing to this disparity in insurance rates, and it is currently reported that heavy losses have been incurred on your side in a number of cases where, owing to neglect of orders, other than British steamers have been engaged for shipment.

The Army Council has commandeered all stocks of quinine sulphate, bisulphate, hydrochloride, bihydrochloride, phenacetin and formaldehyde.

Cape aloes are 5 per cent dearer. Buchu leaves are advancing. Gamboge (Siam) reached a record price of £37 per hundredweight today after spirited bidding. Imports of Gamboge are now prohibited and it is in strong demand for export to the United States. Senna leaves are easy. The Sumatra grade of gum benzoin is higher owing to scarcity.

Synthetic remedies are moving upwards owing to restrictions and scarcity.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Agar Agar, 2c.
Areca Nuts, 3c.
Angostura Beans, 5c.
Balsam, Peru, 20c.
Balsam, Tolu, 1c.
Bees Wax, White, 3c.
Calabar Beans, 1c.
Castor Oil, No. 1, 3/4c.
Celery Seed, 8c.
Chicle Gum, 6c.
Cocaine Hydrochloride, Second hands, 50c.
Coumarin, \$1.
Elder Flowers, 2c.
Epsom Salt, U. S. P., 5c.
Flaxseed, Bbl., 25c.
Formaldehyde, Second Hands, 3/4c.
Glycerin, C. P., 3/4c.

Golden Seal Root, Powdered, 15c.
Hexamethylene, 5c.
Menthol, 5c.
Mustard Seed, English, Dutch Yellow, 1c.
Musk, Russian, \$1.95.
Phenolphthalein, \$1.
Paraffin Wax, Refined Domestic, 24c.
Poppy Seed, Dutch, 3c.
Rapeseed, Japan, 3c.
Saccharin, \$2.
Sage, Greek, 3/4c.
Sloe Berries, 20c.
Tin Crystals, 2c.
Vanillin, Second Hands, 10c.
Witch Hazel Extract, Double Distilled, 3c.

Declined

Althea Root, Cut, 6c.
Aloes Gum, Socotrine, Lump, 7c.
Arabic Gum, Firsts, 3c.
Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., 10c.
Colchicum Seed, 20c.
Doggrass Root, 10c.
Gamboge, 10c.
Ginger, Jamaica Bleached, 1c.

Guarana, 9c.
Ipecac Root, Rio, 25c.
Oil of Lemon, 5c.
Peppermint Leaves, Dom., 3c.
Resorcin, 50c.
Sandalwood, East Indian, \$1.30.
Strontium Nitrate, 3c.
Silver Nitrate, 3/4c.
Wormseed, Levant, 17c.

Higher costs of production, further curtailment, due to a lack of raw material and lack of transportation facilities, were the principal factors in establishing new high records on some drugs during the week. Interruption in cable communication is causing some unrest in the trade. Further increase in ocean freight rates also contributed materially to the upward movement.

Second hands advanced quotations on cocaine hydrochloride and vanillin because of an acute scarcity of stocks. Peru balsam was sharply advanced; also phenolphthalein. Russian musk is decidedly higher and scarce. Coumarin was advanced \$1.00 a pound.

Celery seed scored a rise of 8c on reports of crop damage from France, while flaxseed also showed a marked gain. Various other seeds advanced from one cent to three cents a pound, due to higher primary markets and shortage of spot stocks.

Declines were numerous owing to larger arrivals, increased production and keener selling pressure. The drugs affected were cannabis indica, U. S. P.; colchicum and Levant wormseed, doggrass root, East Indian sandalwood, Rio ipecac root, aloes socotrine, gum arabic and guarana.

Agar Agar—The statistical position has strengthened owing to small supplies, particularly of the lower grades. Holders of spot lots of No. 3 grade are quoting 2c higher to 47c a pound, while higher grades are held at 59c a pound.

Angostura Beans—The market closed stronger for spot angostura supplies owing to higher costs of importation and quotations registered a net gain of 5c a pound. Importers' offerings were light and prices closed nominal at 84c@94c a pound.

Balsam Peru—A larger demand and a further decided curtailment of spot stocks caused a stronger and higher market on Peru balsam, which showed a gain of 20c a pound. Importers in most quarters are quoting \$3.90@\$4.00 a pound and offerings were light.

Castor Oil—The stronger statistical position of the market for both the seed and oil brought a gain of about 3/4c a pound. Pressers in some quarters are naming 23 3/4 @24c a pound for spot supplies of No. 1 in barrels and 24c@24 1/2c a pound in cases.

Celery Seed—The demand has been active and reports of crop damage drove up spot prices 8c a pound. Importers are quoting 30c a pound, while some holders demand 30c a pound for May-June arrivals.

Cocaine Hydrochloride—The acute scarcity of spot stock and limited production due to the uncertainty and high cost of the crude material led to a further advance of about 50c a pound. Second hands are quoting values nominal at \$8.25@\$8.50, showing a premium of fully \$1.50 a pound over manufacturers' prices.

Codeine—Makers quoted prices on the basis of \$11 an ounce for 10-ounce lots of sulphate in one delivery.

Coumarin—Further reductions in supplies resulted in an advance of \$1 a pound. Offerings are made at \$17@ \$18, but in most quarters sellers are refusing to entertain bids below \$18 a pound.

Epsom Salt—Quotations registered a rise of 5c per 100 pounds. Scattered lots are being offered at \$4@\$4.05 per 100 pounds, and in some quarters sellers are refusing bids below \$4.05 per 100 lbs. for U. S. P. spot lots.

Flaxseed—Spot supplies advanced 25c a barrel for whole and 1c a pound for ground seed. Whole seed is now held at \$13.25@\$13.50 a barrel and ground seed at 7c@7 3/4c a pound.

Formaldehyde—Prices are stronger under a more active demand and light production. Owing to the high cost of production it is intimated by some leading interests that an advance of 4c@5c a pound is probable. Second hands are quoting 16c@16 1/2c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 15 1/2c for spot lots and 15c for future deliveries.

Glycerin—The demand continues active and some refiners announced an advance of 1/2c a pound for spot supplies of C. P. in drums, while others quoted 56c a pound. For forward deliveries a fair quantity of dynamite was traded in at 54 1/2c a pound, while offerings of spot lots were light at 55c@55 1/2c a pound. Sales have been booked for account of manufacturers of explosives, covering approximately 1,000 tons.

Golden Seal Root—Powdered supplies have been advanced 15c a pound. Handlers are quoting \$5.90@\$.65 a pound for prompt deliveries.

Menthol—Lack of demand here as well as aggressive selling pressure brought offerings at \$3.05@\$.3.10 a pound.

Morphine—The situation is practically unchanged. Makers are offering spot lots sparingly and values are quoted nominal on the former basis of \$9.80 an ounce for 5-ounce tins in quantities of 25 ounces in one delivery. The close was quiet but values ruled strong on the continued firmness of opium.

Mustard Seed—Values scored a gain of 1c a pound on English and Dutch yellow, and a like advance on Bari brown seed on the spot. Importers are offering parcels of 25 bags of Bari brown at 15c, while 100 to 150 bag lots of English yellow are being held at 15c@15½c and several 100-bag lots of Dutch yellow seed at 15c@15½c a pound on the spot.

Oil of Lemon—Prices eased off 5c a pound in response to a dull and lower primary market abroad. Handlers in most quarters are offering spot lots more freely at quotations ranging from \$1.10@\$.1.15 a pound as to brand.

Opium—The market is strong but quiet, with prices quoted entirely nominal at \$30 a pound for supplies in cases, while powdered and granular closed at \$33 a pound. The movement is light and little inclination is displayed to operate more freely.

Phenolphthalein—A further rise in spot prices of \$1 a pound was due to the dearth of supplies and larger buying inquiries. Sellers are now quoting parcels for immediate delivery at \$17@\$.18 a pound, but offerings on the whole were limited.

Quinine—Domestic makers repeated former quotations on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins, in one delivery, while second hands quoted from 74c@.77c an ounce, but only small sales were reported. Cable advices from London reporting that the British Government had confiscated all supplies of sulphate in excess of 100 ounces created considerable gossip in trade circles here. The demand is slow and second hands are offering spot supplies at prices below 75c an ounce.

Resorcin—Large productions and a slow demand, which resulted in a fair accumulation of spot stocks, had a depressing influence on market values, which registered a decline of 50c a pound. Makers are offering spot lots at \$15@\$.15.75 a pound.

Saccharine—An acute scarcity of stocks resulted in a further advance of \$2 a pound. Offerings are scarce and the small stocks available are reported concentrated in several strong hands. It is quoted at \$25@\$.26 a pound.

Sage—The spot market for Greek lots of ordinary quality is decidedly stronger. Importers are quoting 3½c higher to 11c a pound. A lot of 15 tons of stemless fancy sage was offered for prompt shipment from Europe at 10c a pound. Several 100 bale lots of ordinary quality on the spot were offered at 11c, while fancy quality is held at 12c a pound.

Sandalwood—Recent larger arrivals from primary markets and lack of demand had a depressing influence on prices which scored a loss of about \$1.30 a pound on spot East Indian supplies. Importers' offerings are on a larger scale at \$11.70@\$.12.20 a pound for spot lots.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers announced an advance of ¾c to 46¾c an ounce for 500 ounces in one delivery. The rise was attributed to the higher price of silver.

Sloe Berries—Small arrivals and scant spot supplies caused an advance in spot prices of 20c a pound. Offerings were limited to small lines at \$1.40@\$.1.50 a pound.

Tin Bichloride—Prices were raised by manufacturers 1c to 18½c a pound. The rise was due to the recent advance.

Tin Crystals—The further rise in tin caused a gain of 2c a pound. Manufacturers are now quoting 37½c@.38c a pound for spot lots for prompt delivery.

Vanillin—Supplies in the hands of outside holders have been advanced 10c an ounce because of the higher cost of raw material and a decrease in the spot supply. Second hands are naming about 56c@.57c. Makers con-

tinue to repeat former nominal values of 56c@.57c an ounce.

Witch Hazel Extract—The higher price of alcohol forced up spot quotations 3c a gallon. Makers are naming 56c@.58c a gallon for double distilled spot supplies.

IMPURITIES FOUND IN CRUDE DRUGS

The Department of Agriculture has found impurities in unicorn root, dandelion root and cramp bark. In order that the trade may know what the United States Department of Agriculture regards as adulterants of these products it is proposed that service and regulatory announcements be issued outlining the opinion of the Department. Before issuing the service and regulatory announcements the Department desires to obtain the views of the trade or other interested parties as to the fairness of the rulings. Communications should be addressed promptly to the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All criticisms will receive careful consideration. The announcements follow:

UNICORN ROOT—Samples of true unicorn root, *Alettris farinosa*, obtainable in interstate trade, have been examined. As a result of this study it was found that excessive amounts of total ash and acid insoluble ash (sand) were present. In a few instances the limit of 16 per cent given in the new National Formulary was exceeded. The bureau is of the opinion that material properly collected should contain not more than 10 per cent of total ash and the amount of insoluble ash should be considerably below 5 per cent. Of special interest is the fact that one sample which contained about 3 per cent of true unicorn root, consisted otherwise entirely of false unicorn root, *Chamaelirium luteum*. The department will regard as adulterated or misbranded under the Food and Drugs Act any unicorn root containing total ash in excess of 16 per cent, or which contains material other than true unicorn root, *Alettris farinosa*.

DANDELION ROOT—Examination of samples from a recent importation of dandelion root disclosed the presence of about 40 per cent of roots the interior of which was badly discolored and did not show a porous, pale yellow wood, as required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, IX., 1916. The appearance suggested that the material had been improperly dried. This fact was confirmed by microscopic examinations showing swollen brownish yellow masses, indicating that the inulin masses had been partially hydrolyzed and caramelized. The department will recommend the exclusion from the United States of any importation of dandelion root which, upon examination, is found to contain more than 10 per cent of discolored or improperly dried roots.

USE OF THE TERM "CRAMP BARK"—The bureau considers that the term "cramp bark" applies only to *Viburnum opulus*, now official in the National Formulary, and consequently should not be used for bark from other sources or their preparations.

OF TRADE INTEREST

The Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health has petitioned Congress to make the drug salvarsan available for use by the American public, without regard to patent rights.

James W. Morrisson, president of the Fuller-Morrisson Company of Chicago and president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, is in New York on business.

George Osius, secretary and manager of the Michigan Ammonia Works of Detroit, Mich., was a visitor in the local drug trade this week.

C. G. Weiskopf, formerly with H. R. Lathrop & Co., has become associated with S. B. Penick & Co., 254 Front street, New York.

The addition to the plant of Eimer & Amend, Third avenue and Eighteenth street, New York, will cost \$100,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Phoenix Chemical Co., Phoenixville, Pa.

Heavy Chemical Markets

VIOLENT PRICE CHANGES IN CHEMICALS

Dealers Who Withdrew From the Market in Anticipation of Government Orders Are Now Offering Freely—Widest Range of Quotations in Many Months.

Perhaps never before in the history of the heavy chemical industry have various stocks been subjected to the wide range of quotations that have been heard in the New York market for the past several days. A number of important items in the general list have advanced to prices that have not been quoted before for many a day, and at the same time other heavy chemicals have eased off to such an alarming extent that offerings are now being made freely on many stocks that up to a week or so ago were quoted nominally and unavailable on the spot.

This condition has been brought about because there were high hopes on the part of holders of fair quantities of materials that the United States Government would enter the New York market to such an extent that other consumers would be forced to pay a high price for whatever stocks they needed for immediate use. It appears, however, that with the exception of a very few chemicals the Government demand has failed to materialize. Many dealers who had withdrawn from the market in expectation of big orders are now offering. This is not true of all heavy chemicals like caustic soda and a few other articles, but it is noted that spot stocks are being offered at the present time by holders who had expected that by withdrawing from the market consumers would become alarmed and pay the high prices that have been asked. Irrespective of wide fluctuations with a lot of high prices heard on every hand, the tone of the New York heavy chemical market, while firm, with a strong undertone prevailing, has settled back to a more normal state, with prices more reasonable.

The feature for the week has been the firmness of caustic soda. One of the largest dealers stated that while as high as 6 cents was heard in the New York market, that he had none to offer on the spot. It was stated that futures, June, July, August, were held at 5½¢ a pound, f. o. b. works. It is pointed out that during the past week or so caustic soda has reached the highest price that has been known in years, and indications are that there will be additional advances as the demand increases.

Sodium nitrate, saltpeter, and calcium acetate, as well as the various grades of alcohol, while in good inquiry show no material change in price. Some are naturally inclined to predict an advance in these articles, but there appear to be ample stocks available to take care of a much better demand. Calcium acetate continues to be quoted at \$4.50@\$4.55 per cwt. with, however, a stronger undertone prevailing in the New York market. Saltpeter is holding steady, with better inquiries, and dealers are advocating higher prices on account of a good export demand.

There is little question that prices will advance on some heavy chemicals, because the output is already insufficient to meet the recent increased demand, but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the Government will become heavy buyers immediately.

Acid, Acetic—The market remains steady and firm. There is a good demand, with some grades showing a slight advance. Other grades, it is noted, are virtually unchanged. The glacial and the 80 per cent are in good inquiry with fair demand from both domestic and foreign consumers, and because spot stocks continue light the chief interest is centered on futures. A number of manufacturers state that they are tied up for several months ahead. The 28 per cent is quoted at 5¢ a pound as the inside price; the 50 per cent at around 9½¢ to 10¢ a pound, and the 70 per cent at 12¢@13¢ a pound. The above quotations indicate no material fluctuations on acetic acid.

Acid, Muriatic—Muriatic acid has been in better demand during the week, and the tone of the market is decidedly more settled. Holders of spot stocks, while not offering freely, are apparently looking for immediate buyers, and consumers have been willing to pay slightly higher

prices for prompt deliveries. Quotations are as follows: The 18 degree is quoted at 1½¢ a pound; the 20 degree at 1½¢@1¾¢ a pound, with the 22 degree slightly higher at 1¾¢@2¢ a pound. Sellers, quantity and quality govern the above quotations.

Acid, Nitric—This acid is in good demand and trading is brisk. It appears that consumers have become accustomed to the higher prices that have recently been asked for this product, and as a consequence the condition of the market is more settled. The 42 degree is quoted at 7½¢@8¢ a pound; the 40 degree at 6½¢@7¢ a pound, and the 38 degree at 6¢@6½¢ a pound. The advance is noted on the 42 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—The market is stronger on sulphuric acid. There has been considerable fluctuation in prices for some time, but despite this fact the range of quotations is a shade higher. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted at the absolute minimum of \$30 a ton, with \$31 a ton ranging as the outside price. Some are holding at \$32 a ton for the 66 degree. The 60 degree is quoted at \$20@\$25 a ton. Pyrite acid, 66 degree, shows an additional advance, with quotations ranging from \$28@\$30 a ton, and the 60 degree has advanced to \$19@\$20 a ton delivered in New York.

Alums—The New York market on alums is holding steady and unchanged this week. Trading continues brisk and spot supplies seem to still be sufficient to meet a better demand. Ammonium alum is quoted at 4½¢ a pound in large quantities. The ground is holding steady at 4½¢ a pound, while the chrome is unchanged at 18½¢ a pound. Potassium remains in good inquiry, and trading continues to improve. Second hands, however, shade prices a little, and quotations are heard at 5½¢@6¢.

Aluminum Sulphate—It is stated that trading has picked up considerably on aluminum sulphate, and because spot supplies are diminishing prices have advanced materially. There has been considerable offering of low grades recently, but consumers are showing little interest in this stock. Small sales have passed at 2¢@2½¢ a pound, with the iron (less than ½ per cent) finding ready buyers at 3½¢@3¾¢ a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The tone of the market is easier on bleaching powder. There is no important activity, and, in fact, a desire to sell is manifested by more than one of the leading handlers. This applies particularly to spot offerings, a fairly large quantity of which is here. Some makers, however, are still in a well sold up position insofar as nearby business is concerned. A good call continues from South America, but difficulty continues to be experienced in securing suitable export drums. Quotations are 3¼¢@3¾¢ for stocks in domestic containers, and 5½¢ @ 7¢ a pound for stocks in export drums.

Calcium Acetate—Large factors say there has been no change in the market on calcium acetate. Prices continue to hold steady and unchanged. Inquiries are heavy, with a stronger undertone prevailing. Spot and over the month of May is quoted at \$4.50@\$4.55 per cwt.

Copper Sulphate—The advance noted several weeks ago on copper sulphate continues to hold and export demand is heavy. Shippers complain of trouble about embargos and steamer space, and business in this direction is naturally curtailed on this account. While higher prices are offered from foreign countries than can be maintained here holders prefer to take their chances with the domestic consumer. The quotation for large spot remains at 9½¢@9¾¢ for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol.

Lead Acetate—The market is firmer on acetate of lead. Sugar of lead of the different grades shows an advance with 12½¢ the price most generally heard for the brown sugar, while the white crystals are on the upward trend, although 14¢@14½¢ a pound is the price most generally heard. The granulated continues to be quoted on the spot at 13½¢ a pound.

Magnesite—Trading has fallen off somewhat on magnesite, although the California grade continues of much interest on the part of consumers, but prices have not been sufficiently attractive. Freight rates are still causing much concern, and New York quotations are \$40@\$45 a ton in the lump, f. o. b. mines. The calcined is quoted at \$50@\$52 a ton, f. o. b. mines.

Potash, Caustic—The tone of the market is easier on all grades of caustic potash. Spot stocks continue in good

inquiry and offerings are being made more freely, with a general decline in quotations. Some business has passed at 65c@68c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works. The 77-78 per cent and the 88-92 per cent are not of much interest at the present time. Spot supplies of the 88-92 per cent are said to be unusually light.

Potassium Bichromate—After a lull of several weeks on this article the market is much firmer and decidedly more settled, because there is less speculation. A number of new manufacturers are in the field and are apparently getting their share of the business. Spot quotations are 35c@38c a pound, which is an advance of a cent or more a pound over last week.

Potassium Chlorate—This product shows a continued weakness. Spot offerings are being made freely, but there seems to be little or no interest on the part of consumers. Prices have dropped considerably. Futures continue to be of more interest than spot stocks and quotations heard for shipment in some directions were 58½c@68c as the minimum. The maximum quotation was 75c.

Potassium Prussiate—The market continues strong, the yellow being in heavy demand, with an additional advance, prices holding at 94c@96c a pound. While the red in most directions is quoted at \$2.60@2.80 for spot stocks, some are asking slightly higher prices.

Saltpeter—Irrespective of the fact that prices have not changed on saltpeter, a stronger undertone prevails in the New York market, and many factors continue to predict an advance in quotations on account of the heavy export demand. The main trouble seems to be the inability to secure steamer space for the prompt movement of stocks to Europe and South America. The granulated is quoted on the spot at 31c a pound and the crystals at 37c@38c a pound.

Soda Ash—There is no particular strength in this market and sellers are quoting somewhat more freely; this is especially true of goods packed in bags. The fact that bags have been weak for some time has had an effect on the barrels as well. While some are quoting as low as 3c, the general range of prices seems to be 3¼c@3½c, f. o. b. works, for the 58 per cent light. Some factors predict an advance shortly for the reason that inquiries are so heavy.

Soda, Caustic—There is a decided firmness noted in the market on caustic soda, and the almost entire absence of spot offerings has had a further strengthening effect. Not in a long time have quotations been as high on this article, and all indications point to still higher prices as sellers continue to withdraw from the market in the face of the unusual heavy demand. Sales of spot goods have passed as high as 6c, f. o. b. works. June, July and August delivery is quoted from one large seller at 5¼c, f. o. b. works. The general tendency is toward firmness, and sellers are now asking up to 6c for nearby delivery. There are buyers at 5¼c, with no sellers available at these figures. For delivery over the last six months \$4.90 per hundred for the 76 per cent fused is asked. There are a number of buyers in the New York market for all positions from spot to 1918.

Sodium Bichromate—The tone of the local market is firmer this week. There has been an increased demand with a good number of inquiries by every mail. Spot supplies are said to be in good volume. Because of export interest quotations in second hands range from 15c to 15½c.

Sodium Chlorate—While prices range for spot stocks at 24½c@25c a pound for chlorate of soda, in some directions there is little question that these figures could be shaded considerably. Inquiries are quite satisfactory, but stocks fail to move. If anything, indications point to a downward trend.

FIRE AT FEDERAL DYESTUFF PLANT

A part of the plant of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn., was destroyed Monday morning by a fire. At the offices of the Federal Dyestuffs Corporation, 11 Pine street, New York, it was said the plant is valued at \$2,000,000 and only \$10,000 damage was done. The brown dye section of the plant was almost completely destroyed and in consequence the orders for brown dyes will be held up. The damage will be repaired in a month.

NEW CHEMICAL DIRECTORY

ANNUAL CHEMICAL DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 305 pages, 6 by 9; edited by B. F. Lovelace; Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. Price \$5.

The publishers of the Annual Chemical Directory planned their work with such care and secured the services of so competent an editor that it is a pleasure to study this addition to chemical reference books. The nomenclature is correct and the indexing was evidently done by one having a thorough chemical training.

Covering as it does not only the makers of materials, but chemical colleges, experiment stations, societies, etc., the book has achieved a surprising comprehensiveness. By far the most important section is the first hundred pages in which are listed under carefully classified headings, the manufacturers of all dyestuffs and dry colors. These include acids, alkalies, colors, drug products, dyes, extracts, fertilizers, oils, preservatives, raw materials, salts, synthetic products, etc.

The next hundred pages deal with makers of apparatus and equipment, machinery and mechanical supplies, useful or essential for scientific and technical laboratories, industrial plants and organizations.

The rest of the book is divided into the following sections: Professional chemical firms, both consulting and analytical; Federal, state, municipal, industrial and professional laboratories; Colleges offering courses in chemistry; Experiment stations at home and abroad; Federal and state officials of dairying, foods, drugs, etc.; Technical and scientific societies; Chemical publications including journals and books; Chemical survey of 1916, being a summary of important events; New devices of 1916.

PLANS FOR THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

The opening of the Exposition of Chemical Industries in Grand Central Palace, New York, has been set for the week of September 24. The list of exhibitors includes 90 per cent of those who took part last year, and all the available space on the first and second floors has been taken.

The special advisory committee announces that the exposition will be a complete illustration of the improvements in apparatus and plant equipment within the past few years. Data and diagrams of space will be sent on application to the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first street, New York.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PLATINUM IN CRUCIBLES

A gold-palladium alloy, under the name of "Palau," has been put on the market by a firm in California and is offered as a substitute for the more expensive platinum-iridium alloy generally used by chemists. A crucible of this ware has been tested at the United States Bureau of Standards. The loss in weight on heating to 1200 degrees C. is intermediate between that suffered by crucibles of platinum containing 0.6 and 2.4 per cent iridium, respectively. The melting point of the alloy is 1370 degrees C., which corresponds to that of an alloy of 80 per cent gold and 20 per cent palladium. In resistance to most of the chemical reagents to the action of which such ware is ordinarily exposed, "Palau" compares very favorably with ordinary platinum ware. The one noteworthy exception is fused alkali pyrosulphate, which attacks it much more than it does platinum. The ware is very promising as a substitute for platinum for many laboratory purposes.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Tannic, 20c.	Iodine, Resublimed, 40c.
Medicinal, 15c.	Oil, Bergamot, 15c.
Alcohol, Commercial, 95 p. c., gal., 4c.	Cassia, 30c.
Aloes, Socotrine, Powdered, 5c.	Cubeb, 50c.
Amyl Acetate, 25c.	Nutmeg, 15c.
Balsam, Peru, 75c.	Palm, Kernel, 5c.
Bone, Cuttlefish, 5c.	Patchouli Leaves, 10c.
Caramel, 2c.	Potassium Permanganate, 10c.
Caraway, 5c.	Rosemary Leaves, 5c.
Civet, 50c.	Zinc Oxide, English, Hub-
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, ¾c.	buck's, 5c.

Declined

Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, 95 p. c., 17c.	Caffeine, Citrated, 25c.
Denatured, 20c.	Carminc, No. 40, 5c.
	Paris Green, 2c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF MARKET STEADIER

Lack of Government Orders Puts a Check on Speculation Among Dealers—Stocks of Intermediates Sufficient to Meet a Much Better Demand.

Manufacturers of coal tar derivatives state that while orders from the American Government have been expected daily no business of importance has developed, and speculation between dealers is practically nil. It is stated that whatever buying the Government does in the way of colors and dyestuffs will be done through close cooperation with importers and manufacturers, thus eliminating the middleman, and there will be less fluctuation in prices as a consequence. Another condition which has brought about a more settled feeling in the local market is the report from Washington that the Government has under consideration the requisitioning of some plants producing colors, dyestuffs and heavy chemicals. The ways and means of raising revenue for the conduct of the war have not yet taken definite form, and this has also caused some degree of uncertainty. Quotations this week on all colors and dyestuffs are a shade easier, and because speculation has abated somewhat the general tone of the market is steadier.

A number of dealers in intermediates state that they could take care of a much better demand on all varieties than is now in vogue, and while there has been much anticipation about Government orders actual business thus far has failed to result, and for this reason many stocks seem to be in better supply. Acids, both naphthionic and sulphanilic, are quoted lower on the spot. Aniline oil for red, while quoted in most quarters at \$1.10, is in light demand and there is little question that this price could be shaded by at least five cents. Aniline oil and salts are slightly easier, as well as benzidine, benzidine sulphate, and benzol. The latter is quoted on the spot at 58c@60c, which is a slight decline over prices of last week. Naphthylamine is down a quarter of a cent for spot stocks, and it is understood that some holders are looking for a market at 9½ cents as the minimum quotation. Toluines are in fair demand, and prices are holding steady. Toluol is moving in slow volume, but despite the falling off in trading prices are holding firm, and little spot is offered at much less than \$2.00 a gallon for actual spot stocks.

Natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts, as well as tanning extracts are in good inquiry, and although trading is not as brisk as dealers would like to see it, there is an optimistic feeling prevailing, with some factors predicting higher prices. Spot supplies of double archil are said to be light. Because of an increased demand for the triple some holders are asking as high as 20 cents as the outside price, with 18¼c holding as the inside quotation for actual spot stocks. In other directions, however, it is learned that these prices could be shaded. The local market is decidedly easier on English cudbear; 20c@21c is heard from a reliable source as the prevailing quotation for a fair quantity of spot stock.

Divi divi, cutch, quercitron, sumac, hematine, wattle bark, and other articles have been quoted in more or less wide ranges during the past week, only to settle back to practically the same quotation which has prevailed for some time past.

After considerable pressure from American importers of Campeache on the Mexican Government the export duty on this grade has been reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 a ton, which has accordingly lessened the cost to the purchaser in America, and spots are offered at \$38.50 a ton, which is a considerable reduction of the inside price of Mexican logwood over last week. Dealers in logwood, both solid and crystals, are looking for an advance in price in the face of heavy inquiries that are being received.

Albumen—There is little improvement in the local market this week on albumen. Spot supplies are being offered freely at 46c@50c a pound, with some holders shading these quotations by a cent or more.

Archil—Spot stocks of archil continue extremely light in the New York market. There is a strong export de-

mand and a number of dealers are directing their attention in European directions rather than take a chance of expected improvement in the American market. The double holds steady, nominally at 14¼c@16¼c a pound; the triple 17¼c@19¼c a pound, and the concentrated at 28¼c@30¼c a pound. An advance is noted on the triple.

Cochineal—Dealers advise that there is no shortage of spot supplies and that a better demand could be taken care of. Inquiries continue in good volume from all quarters and the tone of the market continues firm. Prices range from 51c@55c a pound. There is a better feeling prevailing here on this product.

Cutch—Prime stocks of Rangoon are quoted in some quarters as high as 13¼c as the inside price. There has been a better demand during the week, which is indicated by the advance in price. Some holders are quoting small spot lots at 12¼c as the outside price, but prevailing prices depend largely upon the quantity and the prompt movement of stocks.

Divi Divi—While no large sales have been recorded this week on divi divi spot prices are holding steady and firm at around \$60 a ton. Stocks to arrive in thirty or sixty days continue to be quoted at \$61.00 as the inside price. Trading has been in light volume for some time on this article, but irrespective of this fact prices have not declined.

Gambier—Futures are receiving much attention at the present time, and while no material change is noted in the prices of gambier the firm and steady condition of the market continues to prevail, with considerable inquiry for spot stocks, which are said to be light. The 25 per cent tan is quoted at 10c@10½c; the common at 15c@15½c, and the cubes, No. 1, at 23c@24c. Cubes No. 2 continue in strong demand at 21c@22c.

Indigo—Interest in indigo continues keen, but because dealers report spot stocks in light supply, offerings are accordingly restricted. Holders of spot stocks continue to ask 52c a pound as the outside price for the cotton on the spot, and 30c a pound as the outside price for the wool on the spot.

Logwood—It is pointed out in the New York market that while trading continues in light volume each day shows additional interest on the part of consumers in the way of inquiries. Prices have shown little fluctuation. Spot stocks of all grades continue ample to meet the better demand which has been expected for some time, and since the export tax has been decreased to \$2.50 a ton on the Campeache grade from Mexico importers are offering freely at \$38.50 as the outside price. Chips are quoted at 3¼c@4¼c. While extracts are not moving in very heavy volume at the present time a stronger undertone prevails.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The tone of the New York market is easier. Interest continues keen on the part of manufacturers, but trading is in light volume. Offerings are being made more freely this week at \$1.90 for spot stocks as the maximum price, and \$1.80 as the minimum quotation, immediate shipment from works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Prices are a shade lower this week on sulphanilic acid. While there is much inquiry for this article the demand continues light. Quotations for spot stocks range from 34c to 37c, which is a further decline in quotations as compared with those of last week.

Aminoazobenzene—It is understood that a limited quantity is available on the spot at \$1.75@1.85, with contract goods holding at \$1.75 a pound. Spot stocks continue in unusually light supply, and although inquiries are quite heavy there is no improvement in the movement of stocks.

Aniline Oil for Red—Spot offerings are more frequent this week, and while some business has passed at less than \$1.10, holders of large quantities continue to ask around this price for actual spot. The tone of the market is a shade weaker since Government business has not been as heavy as was anticipated.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market is weaker and less active with quite a drop in quotations for spot stocks of both oil and salts. It is understood that several holders who had previously withdrawn in expectation of heavy Government buying have again entered the market, and 28

offerings are being made freely at 31c@32c a pound for aniline oil. The salts, however, is holding steady and in good inquiry, with sellers asking 34c@35c a pound on the spot.

Benzidine—While there is a fairly brisk movement of spot benzidine offerings are more frequent and prices are a shade easier. Inquiries are in good volume, but trading has fallen off slightly. Spot supplies are not heavy, and for this reason the market continues firm. Quotations for the dry basis are \$1.95@2.10 a pound.

Benzidine Sulphate—Offerings continue light on this article, and while stocks are in strong inquiry the demand has fallen off slightly. Forward positions appear to be the chief interest of consumers. Spot stocks are quoted at \$1.70@1.80, which is a slight decline from quotations of last week.

Benzol—Despite the fact that the production of benzol is steadily increasing, there is no accumulation of stocks according to well informed members of the trade, and while the general range of prices is practically unchanged, the undertone of the market is decidedly firmer. It appears at the present time that the production is about sufficient to meet the demand, and quotations for spot stocks range from 58c to 60c per gallon.

Betanaphthol—The demand has been light, although a superior grade of betanaphthol is in good inquiry from both foreign and domestic consumers. The technical is quoted at 65c@70c a pound, and the sublimed at 75c@80c a pound.

Diethylaniline—A heavy call continues for this product, and additional interest is being manifested on account of the report recently current that quite a quantity of spot had been offered in the New York market. Now and then a price is heard of \$3.50 for spot or forward position, thirty or sixty days delivery.

Dimethylaniline—The market on this product has been active during the week, and since spot supplies are said to be light interest now centers on future positions. It is stated that a little business has passed at 59c for spot stocks as the minimum quotation. There is a strong demand for spot. Much speculation continues to be noted in the New York market on dimethylaniline.

Dinitrophenol—A heavy call continues from South American consumers for this article. Spot supplies are said to be light in the New York market, and there is considerable difficulty experienced in locating lots to meet the domestic demand. Producers, it is understood, are pretty well sold up on contract for some time ahead. It has been rumored that additional supplies have recently been offered in the New York market, but this could not be confirmed. Quotations have been heard, however, at 72c@74c for spot, with 68c@70c as the prevailing price on contract.

Dinitrobenzol—The local market on dinitrobenzol continues to weaken. Because prices have not been sufficiently attractive to consumers holders are making offers in large spot quantities at 33c@35c a pound, which is a considerable drop from quotations of last week.

Metatoluylenediamine—Manufacturers are much interested in this product at the present time, but spot stocks are said to be unusually light. Besides a strong demand on the part of American consumers, there is a heavy export inquiry, with higher prices being offered. While some are quoting around \$1.80 a pound, others seem disinclined to quote at all.

Monoethylaniline—The demand is strong from all directions, but little spot is being offered. Quotations have been heard, however, during the week at \$1@1.25.

Naphthalene—The local market is not as active as it has been on naphthalene. Trading has fallen off considerably and it is understood that spot stocks are being offered more freely, although many producers state that they are sold up for quite some time ahead. Around 93½c a pound is the prevailing quotation as the inside price in car lots.

Naphthylamine—Concessions continue to be made by producers on foreign business. The tone of the market is firm and prices are holding steady at \$1.10@1.20 a pound.

Nitrotoluol—The New York market continues active, and while prices are holding unchanged, in several quarters it is predicted there will be an advance for spot offerings as the Government continues to make many inquiries concerning T. N. T., which gives additional strength to this product. Quotations range from 60c to 65c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—Buying continues heavy from all directions, and the present tone of the market remains firm. Quotations most generally heard on the base are \$5.50@6.00 for the spot. Speculation on this article has abated somewhat.

Paradichlorbenzol—Spot supplies are light on this by-product, and while consumers are showing much interest stocks are moving slow. Some holders are quoting 24c@26c a pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—It is difficult to get a quotation in the New York market on this article because such a small quantity is being offered on the spot. Inquiries continue heavy from all directions. Occasionally a price is heard of \$6.50 a pound.

Toluenes—The demand continues heavy for this product, with a strong and steady prevailing. There has been slight fluctuation in prices during the week on account of some speculation, but the market shows little general change over last week, and the following prices are heard for spot stocks: Mixture, 85c@90c a pound; the para on the spot, \$1.90@2.10 a pound, and the ortho on the spot \$1.25@1.35 a pound.

Toluol—Toluol is growing scarce for spot stocks since there has been an unusually heavy demand for two or three weeks. It is stated in reliable quarters that a number of producers are holding off in expectations of big Government business. Quotations heard are \$2.00 a gallon for spot and around \$1.80 on contract.

IN THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

Dr. John C. Hebden, vice president and general manager of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, who directed the building of the works of the company at Kingsport, Tenn., addressed the Providence, R. I., Engineering Society, recently, on the past, present and future of the industry. Dr. Hebden said the country will soon be supplied with true alizarine, following chroming dyes for wool and the fast acid colors for wool and the fast direct colors and developing colors for cotton. As soon as these intermediates are developed the number of dyestuffs, he said, will be multiplied very rapidly. Dr. Hebden said the textile trade failed to realize that the people who manufactured and sold dyestuffs dictated the textile policy of the country and that it was necessary to establish a dyestuff industry in this country if we are to control our textile manufacturing policy and attain economic independence.

The Perkin medal of the Society of Dyes and Colorists, England, has been awarded to Professor Arthur G. Green, for his discovery of primuline in 1887. This is of especial interest just at present, because primuline is now being manufactured in this country. When dyed direct, primuline gives a pale yellow shade. An after-treatment with "chloride of lime" or bleaching powder, this is converted into a yellow-orange shade of very excellent fastness to light, washing, etc. A red may also be produced from primuline, by diazotising and developing the direct dyeing with paranitraniline and betanaphthol.

The Brunswick Manufacturing Company, dyes and chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$30,000. Incorporators: George R. Morrison, J. H. Helm, Horace E. Barwis, New Brunswick.

The Gold Leaf Natural Dye Company of Manhattan, dyes, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$500,000. Incorporators: G. H. Bruce, R. L. L. Warner, H. Campbell, No. 150 Nassau street.

C. L. Kitchen of New Rochelle has been appointed representative in this State of the Sunset Soap Dye Company, a Delaware corporation manufacturing soap, dyes, etc.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid C. P., bbls. ....lb.	.40	— .41	Bismuth, Subnitrate .....lb.	—	2.85	*Emetine, Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	44.00
*Acetone .....lb.	.29½	— .30½	Subiodide .....lb.	—	4.75	15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	1.89
*Acetphenetidin .....lb.	25.00	— 25.50	Tannate .....lb.	—	2.90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Acetylsalicylic Acid, bulk ..lb.	—	3.50	Valerate .....lb.	—	4.50	Ergot Russian .....lb.	.69	— .70
1-lb. cartons .....lb.	—	3.60	Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.07½	— .07¾	Spanish .....lb.	.71	— .73
Aconitine, ¼ oz. ....ea.	2.00	— 2.05	Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾	Ether, U. S. P., 1900 .....lb.	—	.23
Agar Agar .....lb.	.47	— .59	Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07½	— .07¾	U. S. P., 1880 .....lb.	—	.27
Algarol 188 proof .....gal.	3.04	— 3.06	Bromine U. S. P. ....lb.	.55	— .59	Washed .....lb.	—	.23
190 proof, U. S. P. ....gal.	3.07	— 3.09	Burgundy Pitch .....lb.	.05½	— .06	Eucalyptol .....lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof .....gal.	3.05	— 3.11	*Imported .....lb.	.30	— .35	Formaldehyde .....lb.	.15½	— .16½
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....gal.	1.00	— 1.02	Cadmium Bromide .....lb.	—	4.25	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
97 p.c. ....gal.	1.05	— 1.07	Iodide .....lb.	—	5.25	Gelatin, silver .....lb.	1.24	— 1.29
Denatured, 180 proof .....gal.	.71	— .72	Metal sticks .....lb.	—	1.90	*Gold .....lb.	1.19	— 1.20
188 proof .....gal.	.72	— .73	*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ..lb.	12.45	— 13.40	Glucose .....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.	1.26	— 1.50	Bromide .....oz.	10.70	— 12.00	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....lb.	—	—
Almonds, bitter .....lb.	.29	— .31	Citratad .....lb.	7.50	— 7.55	Drums and bbls. added ..lb.	.56	— .56½
Sweet .....lb.	.27	— .29	Phosphate .....lb.	17.50	— 17.55	C. P. in cans .....lb.	.57½	— .58
Meal .....lb.	.29	— .31	Sulphate .....lb.	18.80	— 18.85	Dynamite, drum included..lb.	.55	— .55½
Alum .....lb.	.76	— .78	Calcium, Glycerophosphate ..lb.	1.70	— 1.75	Saponification, Loose .....lb.	.45½	— .46
Aluminum Acetate .....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Hypophosphite .....lb.	.75	— .79	Soap, Lye, Loose .....lb.	.41	— .41½
Metallic .....lb.	1.65	— 1.67	Iodide .....lb.	—	3.55	*Grains of Paradise .....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Sulphate, C. P. ....lb.	.28	— .35	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.30	— .35	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated ..lb.	3.40	— 3.60
*Ambergris, black .....oz.	10.00	— 14.00	Sulphocarbonate .....lb.	1.42	— 1.45	Goa Powder .....lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grey .....oz.	22.00	— 27.00	Calomel, see Mercury	—	—	Guaiacol, liquid .....lb.	15.00	— 15.90
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.63	— .88	*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	89½	Carbonate .....lb.	—	—
Benzoate .....lb.	5.20	— 5.70	Square of 4 ounces .....lb.	—	90½	Salicylate .....oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	16's in 1-lb. carton .....lb.	—	.91	Guarana .....lb.	.90	— .95
Bichromate, bulk .....lb.	.80	— .80	24's in 1-lb. cartons .....lb.	—	.91½	Gun Cotton .....oz.	.18	— .20
Carb. Doms., bbls., cases.....lb.	10	— 10½	32's in 1-lb. cartons .....lb.	—	.91½	Haarlem Oil .....gross	5.95	— 6.90
Resub., Cubes .....lb.	.29	— .33	Cases of 100 blocks .....lb.	—	.90	Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	.75	— .80
Fluoride .....lb.	.47	— .52	*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs lb.	.88	— .89	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime ..lb.	.38	— .40
Hypophosphite .....lb.	—	1.85	Monobromated .....lb.	2.50	— 2.55	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime lb.	.11	— .12
Iodide .....lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Cantharides, Chinese .....lb.	.79	— 1.07	Hydrogen Peroxide	—	—
Molybdate .....lb.	—	5.50	Powdered .....lb.	1.20	— 1.25	4-oz. bottles .....gross	—	6.50
Muriate, C. P. ....lb.	.17	— .18	Russian .....lb.	3.75	— 3.80	10-oz. bottles .....gross	—	10.25
Nitrate, Cryst .....lb.	.28	— .30	Powdered .....lb.	3.95	— 4.05	Pint bottles .....gross	—	18.00
Gran. ....lb.	.28	— .30	Carbon bisulphide, bulk .....lb.	.06½	— .07	Hydroquinone .....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Oxalate .....lb.	.85	— .95	Cerium Oxalate .....lb.	.60	— .61	*Ichthyol .....lb.	14.25	— 17.00
Per sulphate .....lb.	1.00	— 1.00	Chalk, prec. light, English..lb.	.04½	— .05	Iodine, Resublimed .....lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....lb.	.55	— .60	Heavy .....lb.	.03½	— .04½	Iodoform, Powdered .....lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Salicylate .....lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Chloral Hydrate .....lb.	1.24	— 1.39	Crystals .....lb.	—	5.50
Amyl Acetate, drums .....gal.	3.55	— 3.90	Charcoal Willow, powdered ..lb.	.05½	— .07	Iron Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of	—	—	Wood, pow'd .....lb.	.06	— .07	Iodide .....lb.	—	3.30
Antimony .....lb.	.19	— .21	Chloride liquid .....lb.	.15	— .26	Perchloride .....lb.	.17	— .22
Needle powder .....lb.	.19	— .20	Chloroform .....lb.	.59	— .64	Sub-sulphate .....lb.	.18	— .22
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free	—	—	Chrysarobin .....lb.	6.30	— 6.55	Isinglass, American .....lb.	.74	— .82
sulphur .....lb.	.49	— .49½	Sulphate .....oz.	—	.53	Russian .....lb.	3.95	— 4.00
*Antipyrine, bulk .....lb.	19.00	— 19.40	Cinchondine, Alk. ....oz.	—	.93	Kamala, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Apomorphine Hydrochloride oz.	—	23.80	Sulphate .....oz.	—	.55	Kola Nuts, West Indian ..lb.	.02	— .03
Areca Nuts .....lb.	.11	— .12	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals ..oz.	—	.51	Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered .....lb.	.16	— .17	Sulphate .....oz.	—	.35	Anhydrous, cans .....lb.	.50	— .55
Argols .....lb.	.16	— .18	Cinnabar .....lb.	—	—	Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	.45	— .50
*Arsenic, red .....lb.	.60	— .65	Civet .....oz.	2.05	— 2.20	Chloride .....lb.	.55	— .60
White .....lb.	.17½	— .18	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.42	— .46	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	2.50
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	55.00	— 56.00	Oleate .....oz.	.82	— .95	Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....lb.	.23½	— .24½
Sulphate .....oz.	50.00	— 52.00	*Cocaine, Alkaloid .....oz.	—	7.00	*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano ..lb.	.39	— .42
Balm of Gilead Buds .....lb.	.20	— .21	Hydrochloride, bulk .....lb.	.31	— .32	Lithium Benzoate .....lb.	8.00	— 8.25
*Barium Carb. prec. ....lb.	.15	— .25	*Cocoa Butter, bulk .....lb.	.38	— .40	Lithium Benzoate .....lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Cautic Hydrate, C. P. ....lb.	.55	— .65	Boxes .....lb.	.38	— .40	Salicylate .....lb.	4.00	— 4.40
*Chlorate .....lb.	.55	— .65	Cases, fingers .....lb.	.39	— .41	Lupulin, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.45	— 2.90
*Barley, Pearl .....100 lbs.	—	5.80	Codeine, alk. ¼-oz vials .....oz.	—	14.00	*Lycopodium, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....gal.	1.95	— 2.00	Acetate, ¼-oz. vials .....oz.	—	12.65	Magnesium Carbonate, keg ..lb.	.22	— .27
*St. Thomas .....lb.	2.85	— 3.00	Phosphate, ¼-oz. vials .....oz.	—	10.55	Glycerophosphate .....lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of	—	—	Sulphate, ¼-oz. vials .....oz.	—	11.25	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
almonds)	—	—	Collodion, U. S. P. ....lb.	.33	— .37	Iodide .....lb.	—	4.30
Benzene, steel bbls. ....gal.	—	.22	Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb.	.38	— .44	Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs lb.	.20	— .21
Wood bbls. ....gal.	—	.24	Colocynthis, Trieste, whole ..lb.	.25	— .26	Peroxide .....lb.	.75	— .85
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	Powdered .....lb.	.30	— .32	*Sulphate, Epsom Salts	—	—
Benzonaphthol .....lb.	16.00	— 18.00	Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb.	.59	— .64	*Domestic, in bbls. ....100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.75
Berberine Sulphate .....oz.	1.80	— 1.90	*Spanish Apples .....lb.	.55	— .57	*U. S. P. ....100 lbs.	4.05	— 5.00
Beta Naphthol resublimed ..lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	.55	— .60	Manganese Glycero-phos ..lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P. ....lb.	—	3.30	Oleate, powdered 20 p.c. lb.	—	1.50	Hypophosphite .....lb.	—	4.50
Salicylate .....lb.	—	3.15	Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury.	.79	— 1.00	Iodide .....lb.	—	4.30
Subcarbonate, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	3.25	Cotton Soluble .....lb.	17.00	— 18.00	Peroxide .....lb.	.70	— .75
Subgallate .....lb.	—	3.00	*Cosmarin, refined .....lb.	—	47	Sulphate .....lb.	.45	— .50
*Nominal.	—	—	Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	46½	Manna, large flake .....lb.	.97	— 1.10
			Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	—	46½	Small flake .....lb.	.73	— .74
			Cresosote, Beechwood .....lb.	1.85	— 2.00	Sorts .....lb.	.34	— .39
			*Carbonate .....lb.	7.45	— 8.40	Menthol, Japanese .....lb.	3.05	— 3.10
			Cresol U. S. P. ....gal.	.17	— .21	*Recryst .....lb.	3.85	— 3.90
			Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste .....lb.	.25	— .29	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	—	113.00
			*Jewelers large .....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Bisulphate .....lb.	—	1.50
			Small .....lb.	.80	— .90	Blue Mass .....lb.	—	.78
			French .....lb.	.25	— .28	Powdered .....lb.	—	.80
			Dextrin, Corn, bags .....100 lbs.	5.90	— 5.90	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....lb.	—	.81
			*Potato, Domestic .....lb.	.09	— .10	50 p.c., American .....lb.	—	1.13
			*Imported .....lb.	.13	— .14	Calomel, American .....lb.	—	1.91
			Dover's Powder .....lb.	2.70	— 3.00	Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. lb.	—	1.76
			Dragon's Blood Mass .....lb.	.29	— .50	Powder, Granular .....lb.	—	1.71
			Reeds .....lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Iodide, green .....lb.	—	3.70
			*Emetine, Alk. ....oz.	—	70.00	Red .....lb.	—	3.80
			15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	3.75	Yellow .....lb.	—	3.70
			*Nominal.	—	—	Red Precipitate .....lb.	—	2.10
						Powder .....lb.	—	2.20
						White Precipitate .....lb.	—	2.20
						Powder .....lb.	—	2.25
						*Nominal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	-13.85
Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	- .17½
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.		.18½	- .20½
Morphine, Acet. ¼-oz. v. 1-oz.			
Hydrochlor. ½-oz. v. 1-oz. box	oz.	-	-10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	-	-9.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	-	-9.85
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes ..	oz.	-	-10.05
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..	oz.	-	-10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ¼-oz. v. ..	oz.	14.90	-15.10
Hydrochloride, ¼-oz. v. ..	oz.	13.50	-13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ½-oz.	oz.	-	-15.25
v.	oz.	-	-15.25
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.40	- .45
Irish	lb.	.10	- .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin	oz.	18.00	-18.25
Grain, Cab.	oz.	16.00	-16.75
Tonquin	oz.	29.00	-30.00
Druggists	oz.	27.00	-28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	- .11
Balls	lb.	.13	- .14
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.28	- .29
Sulphate	lb.	.22	- .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	12½	- .13
Powdered	lb.	.14	- .14½
*Opium, cases	lb.	-	-30.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	28.00	-30.00
*Granular	lb.	33.00	-33.50
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	33.00	-33.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	-1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	-1.55
Papain	lb.	3.55	-3.95
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.		2.50	-2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.34	- .35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04½	- .04¾
Cream	lb.	.06¼	- .07
Lily white	lb.	.09	- .09½
Snow white	lb.	.12	- .12½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.80	- .85
Red	lb.	.59	-1.00
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.10	-19.75
Piperidine	oz.	.85	- .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	- .60
Podophyllin U. S. P.	oz.	2.70	-2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	- .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.26	-1.27
Bicarb.	lb.	1.30	-1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	- .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	- .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ..	lb.	-	-1.04
Citrate, bulk	lb.	-	-1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..	oz.	-	-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.65	-1.70
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	-2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	-	-25
*Permanganate	lb.	4.00	-4.20
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	-3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	- .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	- .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	- .85
Quassia chips	oz.	.06	- .06½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins.	oz.	-	-75
50-oz. tins	oz.	-	-75
25-oz. tins	oz.	-	-76
5-oz. tins	oz.	-	-77
1-oz. tins	oz.	-	-82
*Second hands	oz.	-	-75
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	- .77
*German	oz.	.75	- .77
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	.75	- .78
Sulphate, tins	oz.	-	-80
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.		15.00	-15.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls.	lb.	-	-38
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	-	-37½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	6.00	-6.20
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.03	- .04
*Saccharin	lb.	25.00	-26.00
Saffrol	lb.	16.00	-17.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	-	-1.50
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	-	-1.18
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	- .19
Ground	lb.	.20	- .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	-37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.90	-37.90
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	-2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	-3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	-	-29
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots ..	oz.	-	-469½
Sicks (Lunar Caustic) ..	oz.	.40	- .41
Oxide	oz.	.95	-1.00
*Soap, Castile, white, pure.	lb.	.25	- .27
Marseilles, white	lb.	.16	- .17
Green, pure	lb.	.15½	- .16
Ordinary	lb.	.10	- .10½
Powdered	lb.	.27	- .35
*Nominal.			

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.13	- .13½
Ordinary .....	.10	- .10½
Sodium, Acetate .....	.11½	- .12
Cacodylate	1.90	-2.00
Citrate, crystals .....	.10	- .64
Granular U. S. P. ....	.70	- .72
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P. lb.	7.20	-7.45
Bicarb, English .....	.10	- .02½
*Amer., f.o.b. works .....	.02	- .03½
Bromide, bulk .....	.10	- .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.55	-2.60
Hypophosphite .....	.92	- .95
Iodide	3.40	-3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P. ....	.10	-1.07
Recrystallized .....	.09	- .12
Dried .....	.20	- .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P. ....	.10	- .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	.60	- .70
Tungstate .....	.10	-1.50
Spermaceti .....	.23½	- .26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....	.43	- .52
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....	.46	- .50
Ether Comp. ....	.165	- .165
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....	.47	- .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags, cwt.	.13	- .14
*Storax, liquid, cases	6.75	-7.00
Strontium Acetate .....	.125	- .125
Bromide, crystals .....	.10	- .70
Iodide	2.75	-2.80
Nitrate .....	.26	- .28
Salicylate, U. S. P.	2.70	-3.00
Strychnine Alk., cryst, bulk oz.	1.35	-1.45
Acetate	1.45	-1.55
Nitrate	1.40	-1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk ..	1.10	-1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered ..	.36	- .37
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots	1.25	-1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	13.50	-14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	2.70	-3.00
Flour	2.85	-3.00
Flowers	3.05	-3.40
Precipitated (Lac) .....	.30	- .35
Washed .....	.08	- .10
Tamarinds, bbls. ....	.08	- .09
Kegs	5.00	-5.75
Tar, Barbadoes .....	.30	- .35
North Carolina, doz. ....	.60	- .62
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. ....	.54	- .55
Casks .....	.54	- .60
Terpin Hydrate .....	.75	- .90
Terpineol	17.00	-17.25
Thymol, crystals	15.00	-16.00
Iodide .....	.37½	- .39
Tin, crystals .....	.18½	- .19
Bichloride .....	.62	- .62½
Oxide .....	.35	- .345
Turpentine, Venice, True ..	.12	- .12½
Artificial .....	.56	- .57
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin .....	.56	- .57
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	.56	- .58
bbl. ....	.25	- .28
Med. ....	.33	- .38
Zinc Carbonate .....	.25	- .26
Chloride .....	.14½	- .16
Metallic, C. P. ....	.45	- .75
Oxide .....	.10½	- .11½
Permanganate	4.75	-5.00
Salicylate .....	.325	- .325
C. P. ....	.15	- .18
Sulphate .....	.05	- .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c. ....	.10	- .11
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys ..	.31	- .35
Benzoic, from gum .....	.70	- .75
ex Toluol	6.25	-6.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	1.34	-1.34½
Powdered, bbls.	1.34	-1.34½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	-1.50
amphoric	4.35	-4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. dra.	.47	- .50
1-lb. bottles .....	.53	- .54
5-lb. bottles .....	.51	- .52
50 to 100-lb. tins .....	.47½	- .48
Cinnamic	5.00	-5.20
Chrysophanic	6.20	-6.35
*Nominal.		

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	-	- .75
Powder	lb.	-	- .74½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	- .80
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	-1.50
German	lb.	-	- .40
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	- .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.31	-1.33
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	-5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	.22	- .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	- .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	- .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	-1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	- .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	-3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	-7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.06	- .07
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	- .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	- .21
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	- .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	-1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	-	- .45
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	-3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	-3.15
Pyroigneous, purified	lb.	.05	- .06
Crude	gal.	.24	- .28
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	- .85
Stearic	lb.	.14	- .15½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	- .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	- .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	-1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. lb.		.76	- .82
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	- .78

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.00	-13.50
Artificial	lb.	4.50	-5.00
*Amber, crude	lb.	1.15	-1.25
Rectified	lb.	1.35	-1.45
Anise	lb.	1.10	-1.20
Bay	lb.	2.30	-2.40
*Bergamot	lb.	5.90	-6.25
*Synthetic	lb.	3.00	-3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	-4.75
Cade	lb.	.85	- .90
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb.	.85	- .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	- .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	- .17
Caraway	lb.	6.00	-6.40
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.35	-1.45
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	- .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	- .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	21.50	-22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..	lb.	.52	- .52½
Clove	lb.	.90	- .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Bottles	lb.	1.30	-1.40
Copaiba	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Coriander	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Cubeba	lb.	5.25	-5.50
Cumin	lb.	4.40	-4.50
Erigeron	lb.	1.20	-1.30
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	- .75
California	lb.	.65	- .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Geranium, African rose	lb.	4.25	-4.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	-4.25
*Turkish	lb.	3.50	-3.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	-8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	-3.75
Hemlock	lb.	.90	-1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.75	-16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	-2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.40	-4.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	-1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	- .70
Lemon, U. S. P., (Hesperides)	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.60	-3.00
Linaloe	lb.	2.90	-3.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	-1.40
*Malefern	lb.	12.50	-14.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	-	-24.00
Artificial	lb.	36.00	-55.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	20.00	-60.00
Petale	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Artificial	lb.	1.40	-1.50
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	-2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..	lb.	2.45	-3.00
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.45	-3.00
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.75	-3.00
*Nominal.			

Origina
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Peppe
Petit
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Pimen
*Pine
Rose,
Syn
*Rose
Sairol
Sanda
Wes
Sassa
Arti
Savin
Spear
Spruce
Tansy
Thym
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Wine
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Winter
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Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Patchouli	lb.	—	21.00	—
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
French	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Pimento	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
*Pine Needles	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Rose, natural	oz.	20.00	—	21.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	—	2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb.	.80	—	.90
Safron	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.70	—	12.20
West Indian	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	—	.80
Artificial	lb.	.28	—	.30
Savin	lb.	5.95	—	6.50
Spearment	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Spruce	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Tansy	lb.	1.35	—	1.55
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
White, French	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	—	4.00
Heavy	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	2.45	—	2.65
Birch, Sweet	lb.	.80	—	.90
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	4.60	—	4.80
Wormseed	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Wormwood	lb.	12.00	—	23.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	30.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—	11.25
Capsicum	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ginger	lb.	4.30	—	4.70
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—	—
*Parley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—	25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	—	.53
South American	lb.	.75	—	.80
Fir Canada	gal.	5.50	—	6.25
Oregon	gal.	.85	—	.90
Peru	lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Tolu	lb.	.38	—	.40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.65	—	.75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	—	.20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	—	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	—	.24
Calisaya	lb.	.18	—	.22
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	—	.13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	—	.40
Broken	lb.	.30	—	.35
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.37	—	.39
*Broken	lb.	.29	—	.36
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	—	.27
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	—	.20
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Condurango	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cotton Root	lb.	.20	—	.21
Cramp	lb.	.07	—	.08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	—	.09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.17	—	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Hemlock	lb.	.06	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.04	—	.06
Mezerion	lb.	.24	—	.26
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Sweet	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14 1/2
Trieste	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	—	.50 1/2
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.13
Select	lb.	.16	—	.17
*Nominal.				

Simaruba	lb.	.24	—	.25
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Cut	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Crushed	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Tonga	lb.	.38	—	.40
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	—	.32
of Tree	lb.	.15	—	.16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09 1/2
White	lb.	.11	—	.14 1/2
White Pine	lb.	.06	—	.07
White Poplar	lb.	.03	—	.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	—	.05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.29	—	.30
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.84	—	.94
Para	lb.	.54	—	.60
Surinam	lb.	.64	—	.69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole ..	lb.	5.00	—	6.50
Cuts	lb.	3.70	—	4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
South American	lb.	3.15	—	4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	—	1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.70	—	.75
XX	lb.	.75	—	.80
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.76
Fish	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	—	.21
*Juniper	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Laurel	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Poke	lb.	.09	—	.10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07	—	.08
*Sloe	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sumac	lb.	.04	—	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.45	—	2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Borage	lb.	.80	—	.85
Calendula	lb.	2.15	—	2.50
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	—	.50
*German	lb.	.50	—	.55
*Hungarian	lb.	.50	—	.55
*Roman	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Spanish	lb.	.45	—	.55
Clover Tops	lb.	.29	—	.32
Dogwood	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elder	lb.	.27	—	.30
*Insect, open	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Closed	lb.	.29	—	.33
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.27	—	.30
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	—	.43
*Koussa	lb.	.54	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	—	.20
Select	lb.	.24	—	.29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	—	.36
Malva, blue	lb.	1.55	—	1.70
Black	lb.	.45	—	.60
*Mullein	lb.	2.90	—	3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	—	.06
*Patchouli	lb.	.35	—	.40
*Poppy, red	lb.	.70	—	.95
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	—	.60
Saffron, American	lb.	.50	—	.55
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—	12.40
Tilia (see Linden)				

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.24	—	.29
Balmory	lb.	.08	—	.09
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops ..	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	—	1.30
Long	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Cannabis, true imported ..	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
American	lb.	.68	—	.82
Catnip	lb.	.05	—	.09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.36	—	.38
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	—	.50
Truxillo	lb.	.42	—	.48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30 1/2	—	.31
Conium	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/2
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	—	.10
Damia	lb.	.13	—	.15
Dandelion	lb.	.18	—	.19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	—	.65
Imported	lb.	.64	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.19	—	.20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07	—	.08
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.55	—	4.65
*Russian	lb.	4.70	—	4.90
*Nominal.				

Henna	lb.	.11	—	.12
Horehound	lb.	.20	—	.22
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	—	.26
Laurel	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.60	—	.70
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.09
Lovage	lb.	.29	—	.34
Matico	lb.	.26	—	.29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.19	—	.50
French	lb.	.29	—	.29 1/2
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	—	.19
Pichi	lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	—	.10
Plantain	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.40	—	7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.21	—	.22
Rue	lb.	.39	—	.50
*Sage, stemless, Austrian ..	lb.	.55	—	.60
*Grinding	lb.	.55	—	.60
Greek	lb.	.11	—	.12
Spanish	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2
*Savory	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole ..	lb.	.75	—	.80
Half leaf	lb.	.64	—	.70
Siftings	lb.	.39	—	.41
Powdered	lb.	.39	—	.40
Tinnevely	lb.	.14	—	.21
Pods	lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.15
Skullcap	lb.	.15	—	.17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	—	.25
Tansy	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.10 1/2
Thyme	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	—	.06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wormwood	lb.	.24	—	.26
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.66	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.74
*German	lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.37	—	.39
Whole	lb.	.29	—	.30
Angelica, American	lb.	.31	—	.35
*German	lb.	.70	—	.95
Arnica	lb.	.53	—	.62
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Bermuda	lb.	.50	—	.51
St. Vincent	lb.	.08	—	.09
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	—	.07
Bearfoot	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Belladonna	lb.	3.40	—	3.95
Powdered	lb.	3.45	—	3.95
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.19	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.14	—	.18
Bitter	lb.	.23	—	.25
Blood	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Blueflag	lb.	.14	—	.15
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	—	.42
American	lb.	.21	—	.24
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	—	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.25	—	.35
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Blue	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	2.95	—	3.30
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.14
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Dandelion, English	lb.	.30	—	.32
American	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Doggrass, true, imported ..	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.70	—	.75
Echinacea	lb.	.37	—	.39
Elecampane	lb.	.08	—	.09
Galangal	lb.	.12	—	.14
Gelsemium	lb.	.16	—	.17
Gentian	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude), f.o.b. N. Y. ton	35.00	-45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	35.50	-45.50
Sulphuric Acid	20.00	-25.00
60 deg.	30.00	-31.00
66 deg.	02	02 1/4
Beam 20 p.c.	2.75	-3.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs		

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES		
Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic lb.	5.50	8.00
Acid Benzoic	3.00	3.50
Crude		2.50
Acid H.		
Acid Naphthionic, white	1.80	1.90
Acid Naphthosulphonic		
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		
Acid Sulphanilic .....	.34	.37
p-Amidophenol	5.50	6.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	1.75	1.85
Aminoazobenzene .....	.31	.32
Aniline Salts .....	.34	.35
Aniline for red	1.00	1.10
Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	.10	.12
Anthraquinone		
Benzaldehyde	5.00	5.50
Benzenidine	1.95	2.10
Benzenidine Sulphate	1.70	1.80
Benzoic, C. P. ....	.58	.62
Benzoic, Com.	2.25	2.50
Benzylchloride .....		.31
Chlorobenzol		
Cumidine		
Diamidophenol		
o-Dianisidine .....	.35	.40
Dichlorobenzol .....	.24	.26
p-Dichlorobenzol		3.50
Diethylaniline .....	.59	.62
Dimethylaniline .....	.33	.35
Dinitrobenzol .....	.45	.50
m-Dinitrobenzene .....	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.44	.75
Dinitrophenol .....	.72	.74
Dinitrotoluol .....	.55	.60
Diphenylamine .....	.90	1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	1.50	2.00
Hydrobenzene	2.00	2.25
Induline		
Methylantraquinone		
Monodinitrochlorobenzol .....	.48	.52
Monothylaniline	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene	0.94	.11
Naphthalenediamine		2.90
a-Naphthol .....	.65	.70
b-Naphthol .....	.75	.80
Sublimed	1.10	1.20
a-Naphthylamine	1.10	1.20
b-Naphthylamine	1.25	1.35
p-Nitraniline .....	.20	.22
Nitrobenzene .....	.50	.56
o-Nitrochlorobenzol .....	.44	.65
Nitronaphthalene		
Nitrotoluol .....	.60	.65
o-Nitrotoluol		1.00
p-Nitrotoluol		1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	1.15	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	6.40	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol		
Resorcinol	16.00	17.00
Technical		9.00
Triphenylmethylaniline		2.50
Tolidin		
Toluidine .....	.80	.90
o-Toluidine	1.25	1.35
p-Toluidine	1.90	2.10
Tolol, pure	1.80	2.00
Tolol Commercial 90 p.c.	1.80	2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	1.60	1.80
Xylene, pure	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com. ....	.35	.40
Xylidine .....	.75	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	1.50	2.30
Acid Blue	1.85	2.00
Acid Brown	1.50	1.65
Acid Fuchsin	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	1.10	1.75
Acid Orange II	1.00	1.25
Acid Orange III	1.00	1.15
Acid Red	2.50	3.55
Acid Scarlet	2.25	4.25
Acid Yellow	2.00	3.00
Alizarin		
Alizarin Blue, bright		
Alizarin Blue, medium		

Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	—
Alpine Red	lb.	—	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow	2.60	3.00	
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow, red shade	4.50	5.00	
Aurine	2.00	2.50	
Bismarck Brown Y	1.10	1.30	
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown R	1.50	2.00	
Bright Red	lb.	—	—
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	—
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	2.50
Chrysoidine	1.50	1.60	
Chrysoidine R	1.75	2.25	
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	—
Direct Black	2.10	2.50	
Direct Blue	3.00	3.50	
Direct Sky Blue	4.00	6.00	
Direct Brown	2.00	3.00	
Direct Bordeaux	5.50	—	
Direct Fast Red	2.50	—	
Direct Red	4.00	4.25	
Direct Yellow	—	4.75	
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	—
Direct Violet	2.80	5.00	
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	1.85	—	
T extra, contract	2.00	—	
Fast Scarlet, contract	1.75	2.35	
Fur Black, extra	lb.	—	3.00
Fur Brown B	3.00	6.00	
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals	7.50	8.50	
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	1.50	1.60	
Indigotine, conc.	3.85	4.00	
Indigotine, paste .....	.35	.40	
Induline	1.30	1.60	
Magenta	—	10.00	
Metanil Yellow	2.50	3.00	
Medium Green	lb.	—	5.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	5.00	7.00	
Methyl Violet	4.00	4.75	
Naphthol Green	3.50	3.75	
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	.80	1.00	
Nigrosine, sps. sol. ....	.90	1.00	
Nigrosine water sol., blue	1.00	1.35	
Jet	1.35	1.50	
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	1.25
Oil Black	lb.	—	2.00
Oil Orange	2.00	3.00	
Oil Scarlet	2.00	3.00	
Oil Yellow	2.00	3.00	
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	1.50
Orange Y, conc.	1.10	1.50	
Ponceau	lb.	—	2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	2.35
Soluble Blue	6.50	8.50	
Sulphur Black .....	.75	.95	
Sulphur Black E. S. standard	—	—	
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	—	—	
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	—	.85	
Sulphur Blue	3.25	4.00	
Sulphur Blue-Black	—	—	
Sulphur Brown Chestnut .....	.28	.50	
Sulphur Green	—	1.75	
Sulphur Yellow	1.75	2.00	
Tartazine	lb.	—	1.10
Wool Orange	16.00	18.00	
Victoria Blue	—	20.00	
Victoria Blue base	9.50	10.00	
Victoria Green	—	—	
Victoria Red	—	—	
Victoria Yellow	2.75	3.00	
Yellow for wool	—	—	

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	.35
Seed	lb.	.15	.17
Carmine No. 40	4.25	4.75	
Cochineal .....	.51	.55	
Gambier, see tanning.	3.50	4.50	
Indigo, Bengal	3.00	3.25	
Oudes	2.35	2.65	
Guatemala	3.15	3.60	
Kurpahs	1.10	1.25	
Madras .....	.27	.29	
Madder, Dutch	—	—	
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	—	—	
Chinese .....	.25	.26	
Persian Berries	—	—	
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	0.85	.09	
Sumac, see tanning. ....	.10	.10 1/2	
Turmeric, Madras	—	—	
Aleppay	—	—	
Pubna .....	.07	.07 1/2	
China	—	—	

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	39.00	40.00	
Fustic, sticks	39.00	40.00	
Chips .....	.09	.10	
Hyperic, chips	38.50	40.00	
Logwood sticks	lb.	—	0.25
Chips	0.25	0.35	
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	15
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	—	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	.16
Triple	lb.	.17	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.28	.30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	12
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.08	.09
Liquid	lb.	.10	.12
Tablet	lb.	—	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.27	.32
Concentrated	lb.	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	.12
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematin	lb.	.08	.10
Crystals	lb.	.20	.26
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.18	.20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.52
For wool	lb.	.28	.30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	.17
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	.10
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.05	.07
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80	.85
Blood, imported	lb.	.45	.50
Domestic	lb.	.36	.45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	60.00	61.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	33.00
Myrobalans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	50.00
No. 2	ton	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	0.24	0.24
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	0.24	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	0.24	.03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	1.04
Common	lb.	.15	1.54
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	.24
No. 2	lb.	.21	.22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	0.34	0.44
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.014	.024
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	0.34	.04
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	0.74	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	.014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)			
*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.80	.82
Domestic, prime	gal.	.78	.80
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	..bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Norwegian	..bbl.	120.00	—125.00
*Degras, American	..lb.	.08½	— .09
*German	..lb.	.09	— .09½
English	..lb.	.09	— .09½
Neutral	..lb.	.31	— .34
*Herring	..gal.	—	.50
Horse	..lb.	.14	— .16
Lard, prime, winter	..gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Off Prime	..gal.	1.38	— 1.46
Extra, No. 1	..gal.	1.33	— 1.39
No. 1	..gal.	1.29	— 1.33
No. 2	..gal.	1.27	— 1.31
Menhaden, Brown, strained	..gal.	.79	— .81
Light, strained	..gal.	.81	— .83
Yellow, bleached	..gal.	.83	— .85
White, bl'ch'd winter	..gal.	.85	— .87
*Northern, crude	..gal.	.70	— .71
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	..gal.	.72	— .75
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	..gal.	1.45	— 1.50
30 deg., cold test	..gal.	1.40	— 1.45
40 deg., cold test	..gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Dark	..gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Prime	..gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Oleo Oil	..lb.	.20	— .23
*Porpoise, body	..gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	..gal.	23.00	— 25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	..lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponified	..lb.	.13½	— .14
*Seal, white	..lb.	.40	— .45
Sod Oil	..lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	..gal.	1.15	— 1.17
45 deg., cold test	..gal.	1.13	— 1.15
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	..gal.	1.12	— 1.14
Stearic, single pressed	..lb.	.21	— .21½
Double pressed	..lb.	.21	— .22
Triple pressed	..lb.	.21½	— .22½
Tallow, acidless	..gal.	1.34	— 1.37
Prime	..gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Whale, Bleached, natural	..gal.	.82	— .84
Extra bleached, winter	..gal.	.85	— .87
VEGETABLE OILS			
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	..lb.	.23	— .25
Cases	..lb.	.24	— .25
No. 3	..lb.	.22	— .22½
*Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	..lb.	.15½	— .16
Cochin domestic	..lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Domestic, tanks	..lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Corn, refined, bbls.	..lb.	16.50	— 17.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	..gal.	1.04	— 1.07
Summer yellow prime	..bbl.	15.25	— 15.75
White	..lb.	.14	— .15
Winter, yellow	..gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	..gal.	1.18	— 1.22
5-bbl. lots	..gal.	1.19	— 1.23
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	..gal.	1.20	— 1.24
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	..gal.	1.20	— 1.24
Olive, denatured	..gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Foots	..lb.	1.44½	— 1.5
*Palm Lagoon	..lb.	.15	— .15¾
Commercial	..lb.	.13	— .14
Prime, red	..lb.	.13	— .13½
*Palm Kernel, domestic	..lb.	.17	— .18
Imported	..lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	..gal.	1.30	— 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	..gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow, steam	..gal.	.55	— .60
Poppy Seed	..gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in			
*bbls	..gal.	—	—
*Blown	..gal.	1.40	— 1.45
*Refined, English	..gal.	1.30	— 1.4
Rosin oil, first rect.	..gal.	.45	— .46
Second	..gal.	.45	— .47
*Sesame domestic	..gal.	1.45	— 1.70
*Imported	..gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, English	..lb.	1.75	— 2.15
*Manchurian	..lb.	1.34½	— 1.4½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	..lb.	.25	— .30
Commercial	..lb.	.20	— .22
MINERAL			
Black, reduced, 29 gravity	..gal.	—	—
25-30 cold test	..gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	..gal.	.13	— .15
Summer	..gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	..gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	..gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	..gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	..gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	..gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,			
33@34 gravity	..gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	..gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	..gal.	.29½	— .30
90@865 sp. gr.	..gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	..gal.	.18	— .19
*Nominal.			

Spindle, filtered	..gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	..gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	..gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	..gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	.49	— .49½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.42	— .45½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.34	— .40½
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50 — 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	9.50 — 10.00
Rosin, com. to gal.	280-lb. bbl.	6.10 — 6.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	..lb.	—	.67
Diamond "P"	..lb.	—	.65
V. S. O.	..lb.	—	.66
Fine Orange	..lb.	—	.66
Second Orange	..lb.	—	.68
T. N.	..lb.	—	.56
A. C. Garnet	..lb.	—	.54
Button	..lb.	.65	— .66
Regular, bleached	..lb.	.54	— .55
Bone, Dry	..lb.	.66	— .67

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	..lb.	.20	— .20½
Canton, rolls	..lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Saigon, rolls	..lb.	.40	— .41
Capsicum, Bombay	..lb.	.08½	— .09
Japan	..lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	..lb.	.13½	— .14
Chillies, Japan	..lb.	.12	— .12½
Mombassa	..lb.	.23	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	..lb.	.27	— .27½
Cloves, Amboyna	..lb.	.29	— .29½
Penang	..lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	..lb.	.24½	— .25
Ginger, African	..lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Cochin	..lb.	.13	— .14
Jamaica, grinding	..lb.	.16½	— .18
Jamaica	..lb.	.22	— .22½
Japan	..lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1	..lb.	—	.54
Batavia, No. 1	..lb.	.51	— .51½
Nutmegs, Hds	..lb.	.24½	— .25
Paprika Hungarian	..lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	..lb.	.18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	..lb.	.24	— .25
White	..lb.	.25	— .25½
Pimento	..lb.	.06	— .06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas...		—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	..ton	36.00	— 37.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	..ton	38.00	— 43.00
Columbia	..ton	38.00	— 43.00
New Orleans	..ton	38.00	— 43.00
Corn Cake	..short ton	37.00	— 40.00
Meal	..short ton	41.00	— 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	..short ton	40.00	— 40.00
Linseed Meal	..short ton	—	43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.60
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	..75	—	.85

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	..gal.	.45	— .50
Open kettle	..gal.	.40	— .48
Blackstrap bbls.	..gal.	.26	— .28
Sugar Syrup, common	..gal.	.35	— .44
Fancy	..lb.	.75	— .80
Medium	..lb.	.45	— .60
Honey—			
Buckwheat, ext.	..lb.	.07	— .07½
*Clear, Comb, fancy	..lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	..lb.	.10	— .12
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	..lb.	—	4.84

COCOA

Bahia	..lb.	.11½	— .13
Caracas	..lb.	.12½	— .13
Hayti	..lb.	.10½	— .11
*Maracaibo	..lb.	.21½	— .23
Trinidad	..lb.	.12½	— .12¾

REFINED SUGAR

Powdered	7.65 8.15 8.10 8.60 8.20		
XXXX	7.70 8.20 8.15 8.65 8.20		
Confectioners A	7.40 8.15 7.90		7.90
Standard gran.	7.55 8.05 8.05 8.55 8.05		
*Nominal.			

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	..gal.	—	—
Brown, strained	..gal.	.79	— .81
Light, strained	..gal.	.81	— .83
Yellow, bleached	..gal.	.83	— .85
White, bleached	..gal.	.85	— .87
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	..gal.	1.45	— 1.50
30 degree, cold test	..gal.	1.40	— 1.45
40 degree, cold test	..gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Prime	..gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Dark	..gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Red (crude oleic acid)	..lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponified	..lb.	.13½	— .14
Stearic, single pressed	..lb.	.21	— .21½
Double pressed	..lb.	.21	— .21½
Triple pressed	..lb.	.21½	— .21¾

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	..lb.	.23	— .25
No. 3	..lb.	.24	— .25
Cocanut, Ceylon	..lb.	.15½	— .16
Cochin, domestic	..lb.	.18	— .18½
Imported	..lb.	.20	— .25
Domestic, tanks	..lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Copra			
Corn, crude, barrels	..lb.	.12	— .12½
Refined, barrels	..lb.	16.50	— 17.00
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills			
Summer Yellow, prime	..gal.	1.04	— 1.07
White	..gal.	—	—
Winter Yellow	..gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	..gal.	1.18	— 1.22
5 barrel lots	..gal.	1.19	— 1.23
Olive, denatured	..gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Foots	..lb.	1.44½	— 1.5
Palm Lagos	..lb.	.15	— .15½
Prime, red	..lb.	.13	— .13½
Palm Kernel, domestic	..lb.	.17	— .18
Imported	..lb.	—	—
Peanut	..gal.	1.30	— 1.40
Pine white steam	..gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow steam	..gal.	.55	— .60
Sesame, domestic	..gal.	1.45	— 1.70
Imported	..gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	..lb.	.13½	— .14½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Market)

Grease, white	..lb.	.16	— .16½
Yellow	..lb.	.14	— .15
House	..lb.	.14½	— .15½
Brown	..lb.	.15	— .16
Yellow grease stearine	..lb.	.13½	— .14
White grease stearine	..lb.	.15½	— .16½
Horse	..lb.	.15	— .16
Lard	..lb.	—	.23
Compound	..lb.	—	—
Stearine, lard	..lb.	.18	— .19
Oleo	..lb.	—	.19½
Tallow	..lb.	.15½	— .16½
City Special	..lb.	—	.16½
Choice Country	..lb.	.15½	— .16½

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	..lb.	.17	— .17½
Prime City	..lb.	.174½	— .17½
Prime Packers (loose)	..lb.	.164½	— .16½
City Renderers (loose)	..lb.	.14½	— .15½
No. 2 Packers	..lb.	.134½	— .14½
Prime White	..lb.	.164½	— .16½
B. White	..lb.	.154½	— .16½
C. White (loose)	..lb.	.164½	— .16½
Yellow	..lb.	.154½	— .16½
Brown	..lb.	.13	— .13½
Bone	..lb.	.14½	— .15
Prime Oleo Stearine	..lb.	.194½	— .20
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	..lb.	.15	— .15½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.	..	—	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.	..	—	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	..lb.	.04	— .04½
Potassium, lump	..lb.	.06	— .06½
Borax, barrels, crystals	..lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered, bbls.	..lb.	.07½	— .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	..lb.	.85	— .90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused 100lbs.	..4.75	— 4.85	
Mineral Soap Stock	..	—	—
Potassium Carbonate	..lb.	.40	— .45
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.	..1.10	— 1.15	
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts,	100 lbs.	.60	— .7
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.15
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salt,	100 lbs.	.60	— .7

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.50	— .56
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.40	— .45
Technical	lb.	.38	— .40
Acetonesulphate-Bayer—			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing			
Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes			
In 4 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
oz.	oz.	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P. 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	lb.	—	.30
From Toluid	lb.	—	4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoin, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	—	10.50
Boric acid, cryst.	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Impalp.	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	2.00
Cacodylic	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Camphoric	lb.	.55	— .56
Carbolic, 100 p.c.	lb.	.57	— .58
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.58	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.40	— .45
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	lb.	—	.60
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.35
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	1.80	— 2.00
1-lb.	lb.	—	.25
C. P.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Chrysophanic, true, v.	lb.	—	8.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	—
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	lb.	.75	— .77
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.80	— .83
Less than keg	lb.	.85	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cresylic	lb.	—	1.25
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	.17
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	1.70
Gallie	oz.	.30	— .50
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	—	—
Hippuric	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromic, conc., v.	oz.	.06	— .08
Dil., U.S.P., 1 v. incl.	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	.80
Hypophosphoric, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	lb.	.40	— .45
Dilute	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	— 11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, conc., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (24)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
36 deg., carboy	lb.	.06	— .08

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bulk	lb.	—	1.10
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Com'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Medicinal	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v. ea.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	ea.	—	1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80
Adalin	lb.	—	—
Adamon	oz.	—	1.20
Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
Hydrous	lb.	.50	— .55
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	.85
Aduro (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	2.50
Agaricin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	oz.	—	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal
2-oz.	ea.	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00
Agurin	lb.	—	1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	.75
Airol	oz.	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	gal.	3.21	— 3.22
bbls.	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
Less	gal.	3.19	— 3.20
Comm., 95 p.c. U.S.P. bbls.	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Less	gal.	.80	— 1.00
Denatured, bbls. & 1 lbs. gal.	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	— .80
Aldehydic Commercial	oz.	.55	— .90
Alctrin (Resinoid)	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Alkanet root	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Alolin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphazone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althoea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12

Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .11
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	—	5.50
Allypin	lb.	.29	— .32
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	—
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	.40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30
15	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Iodide	lb.	.45	— .52
Molybdate	oz.	.23	— .27
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .25
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.28	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	—	.650
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	.13
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	.16	— .18
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.45	— .55
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.45	— .50
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthon (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60
Anticoll	oz.	—	.50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.27
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.30
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Apiole, Liquid, green	oz.	—	.25
Apocodine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v. ea.	oz.	—	4.50
Apomorphine Muriate, Amorphous, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	—
Crystals, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	1.50
Aristolochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.23
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.22
Ground	lb.	3.00	— 3.10

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.95	—	5.15
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	—	.14	Phosphate	lb.	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	5.40	—	5.65
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.55	—	Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	Capsicin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Taylor's 3/4-lb. in tin foil					Subgallate	lb.	3.25	—	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	—	.37	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	—	Capsicum	lb.	.75	—	.80
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.40	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide	oz.	.38	—	.40	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.20	—	.30
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.25	—	.28	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	Caraway	lb.	.80	—	.85
Powdered, pure	lb.	.30	—	.33	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	Powdered	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	—	.80	Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	—	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, medic.	lb.	.38	—	.90	Bloodroot	lb.	.18	—	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—	.40
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	—	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.85	—	1.90	Powdered	lb.	1.03	—	Decorticated	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Asbestos	lb.	.25	—	.40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.	ca.	—	—	3.25	phate)				Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	—	.45
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	.85	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.35	—	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	.60
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of					Jeweler's	lb.	.95	—	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	—	.40
12	doz.	—	—	1.68	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.	—	20	Cascarin	oz.	.45	—	.50
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of					Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—	.20
24	doz.	—	—	3.12	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of					Bromalin	oz.	—	1.25	Fistula	lb.	.23	—	.25
12	doz.	—	—	1.44	Bromine	oz.	.10	—	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	—	.65
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of					Bromofom	lb.	3.00	—	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
24	doz.	—	—	2.64	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	Catechu, medicinal	lb.	.28	—	.30
Tablets, per 100					Bruce	oz.	—	1.75	Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	.88	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	—	.40
Atramin	oz.	—	—	.15	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	—	Celery Seed	lb.	.38	—	.40
Atropine, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.15	Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	Ceresin, white	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	—	—	1.10	Short	lb.	1.50	—	Yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Balmoney Leaves, Pressed	lb.	.28	—	.35	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	—	Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	.90
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	—	.95	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	—	Oxide	oz.	—	—	.25
Balsam of Oregon	lb.	.20	—	.25	Cassia	lb.	.24	—	Chalk, Precipitated, English,				
Peru	lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	7-lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	.14
Tolu	lb.	.55	—	.60	Seed	lb.	—	.34	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	.70	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.42	—	8-lb. box, white	box	.55	—	.60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Baker's A and white	lb.	.44	—	Pink	box	.60	—	.65
C. P., 1-lb. bots	—	—	—	1.00	Dutch	lb.	.44	—	White, bbls.	lb.	.004	—	.04
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	.25	—	.42	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.44	—	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	—	.70
Chloride 1-lb. bots	lb.	2.00	—	2.00	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	—	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.55	—	.60	1-oz. c.v. 4	lb.	.40	—	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	.12	—	.15
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	—	.50	Carbonate	lb.	—	2.80	Willow, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.10
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	—	.50	Iodide	lb.	4.75	—	Wood, powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Iodide	lb.	.22	—	.27	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	2.15	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.80	—	.85
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.45	—	.55	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	—	Chicle	oz.	.12	—	.15
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.07	—	.10	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	—	Chinoidine	oz.	—	—	.45
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.25	—	.30	Caffeine, pure	lb.	14.60	—	Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	.45
Pure precip.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Acetate	oz.	—	1.10	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.10	—	.15	Benzoate	oz.	1.25	—	Chloralalmond vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	—	1.65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.12	—	.17	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	—	.15	Citrate	lb.	9.00	—	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlor-				
Bay Laurel Leaves	gal.	1.95	—	2.30	Hydrobrom. (gr. eff.	lb.	.60	—	ine)	lb.	—	—	.30
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.25	—	2.30	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	—	Chloroform	lb.	.69	—	.75
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	—	.42	Salicylate	oz.	1.10	—	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Tomka, Angostura	lb.	.70	—	.75	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	—	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Para	lb.	.70	—	.75	Valerate	oz.	1.25	—	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	—	.90
Surinam	lb.	.30	—	.35	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	—	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	—	1.15
St. Ignatius	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.00	—	7.50	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	—	.90
Short	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	—	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	—	1.10
Cuts	lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	—	Cinchona Bark, pale, se'd	lb.	.70	—	.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Benzoate	oz.	—	40	Red	lb.	.55	—	.60
So. American	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Bromide	lb.	1.40	—	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	—	.50
Tahiti	oz.	2.50	—	2.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	—	1.20
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	2.10	—	2.15	Fused	lb.	.65	—	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Sulphate	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	.70
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Formate	oz.	.11	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Bulk	lb.	4.45	—	4.70	Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.15	—	Salicylate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Root, German	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	4.10	—	Sulphate	oz.	.57	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Iodide	lb.	.17	—	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	—	.65
Benzaldehyde	oz.	.30	—	.40	Lactate	oz.	.17	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	.22	—	.25
Benzanilide	oz.	.30	—	.40	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	.37	—	.40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.50	—	.55	Nitrate	lb.	—	.85	Salicylate	oz.	.38	—	.40
Sumatra	lb.	.60	—	.65	Oxalate	lb.	1.90	—	Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Powdered	oz.	2.80	—	3.00	Peroxide	oz.	.35	—	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.40
Berberine, C.P. 3/4-oz. v.	ea.	—	—	—	Permanganate	oz.	.35	—	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45
Phosphate	oz.	2.80	—	3.00	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.50	—	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Salicylate	lb.	—	95	3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	—	Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.70	—	10.10
Beta Eucaire, (S. & G.)	oz.	.18	—	.20	Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	3/4-oz. vials	oz.	8.90	—	9.20
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P., lb.					Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.14	—	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	lb.	—	—	.25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.43	Calendula Flowers	lb.	2.50	—	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	.40
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	—	.43	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Truxillo	lb.	.40	—	.45
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.43	Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	—	Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	—	.15
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	—	4.60	3/4-lb. squares	lb.	.92	—	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	—	.75
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	—	1.80	Japanese	lb.	.94	—					
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	—	5.05	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	—					
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.50	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—					
Oxychloride	lb.	—	—	4.35	Smyrna	lb.	—	—					
					So. American	lb.	.074	—					
					Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—					
					Cannabine Tannate	lb.	—	—					
					Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	—					

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

5.15	Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	.85	-.95	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	-.175	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	-.25	
5.65	Cocaine	oz.	15.25	-16.00	Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	-3.75	Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30
1.60	Hydrochloride	oz.	13.90	-15.00	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	-.65	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	-.32
1.80	Nitrate	oz.	13.90	-15.00	Extra	lb.	1.40	-1.45	Ground	lb.	.32	-.34
.75	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.85	-1.90	Powdered	lb.	.34	-.36
1.75	Phosphate	oz.	11.80	-13.00	Reeds	lb.	1.80	-1.90	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	-8.50
.80	Sulphate	oz.	12.80	-14.55	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. lbs. gr.	—	—	—	Glauber's Sftit (see Sodium Sulphate)	—	—	—
.35	Cashoot Root, black	lb.	.15	-.20	Duotol	oz.	—	-1.50	Glucose	lb.	.10	-.13
1.90	Blue	lb.	.14	-.19	Echinacea Root	lb.	.35	-.40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	—	—	—
.30	Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	-.17	Ground	lb.	.40	-.44	and bbls. added	lb.	.58	-.58½
.85	Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	-4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots	—	—	—	in cans	lb.	.59½	-.60½
.90	Powdered	lb.	3.50	-4.00	incl.	—	—	—	Less	lb.	.63	-.68
.40	Seed	lb.	3.25	-3.50	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	—	Nominal	—	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.	—	—	—
1.50	Powdered	lb.	3.25	-3.50	1-oz.	oz.	—	-.45	incl.	lb.	—	Nominal
1.30	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	-.60	Elaterin	15 grs.	—	-2.00	1 oz.	oz.	—	-.80
1.05	Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterium	oz.	2.00	-2.20	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	-4.50
.45	Flexible, U. S. P.	—	-.56	—	Elderberries	lb.	.25	-.30	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	-7.50
.75	Styptic, U. S. P.	—	-1.00	—	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	-.35	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	—	—	—
1.00	Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	-.46	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	-.35	gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	-5.50
.40	Pulp	lb.	.75	-.80	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	-.33	Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	-12.25
.75	Colombo Root	lb.	.20	-.25	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	-.35	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—	—
.75	Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	-.30	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	-.36	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	-3.40
.40	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	-.26	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-13.00	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	-1.40
.40	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	-.34	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	-2.75	Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	-6.50
.40	Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	-.42	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	-1.00	Powdered	lb.	6.50	-7.00
.40	Seed	lb.	.25	-.30	Eosine	—	—	-80	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	-1.35
.70	Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.00	-1.05	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	-95	Powdered	lb.	1.30	-1.40
.30	Para	lb.	.80	-.85	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.00	-1.10	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	-.25
.30	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	-1.15	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	-1.30	Powdered	lb.	.27	-.32
.40	Ammoniated	lb.	.60	-.70	Ergotole	oz.	—	-1.00	Squarrosa	lb.	.30	-.40
.40	Arsenate	oz.	—	-.15	Eriothrylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-6.30	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	-.45
.40	Arsenite	oz.	—	-.12	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	-30	Powdered	lb.	.40	-.55
.40	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	-1.30	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	-30	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	-.06
.40	Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	—	-.15	—	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	-35	Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	-1.65
.40	Hydrocyanide	lb.	—	-2.00	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	-.60	Carbonate	oz.	6.50	-7.00
.40	Iodide	oz.	.36	-.40	Chloric	lb.	.60	-.80	Phosphate	oz.	—	-1.75
.40	Nitrate	lb.	—	-.55	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	-1.10	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	-1.60
.40	Oleate, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	-.23	U. S. P.	lb.	.34	-.39	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	-1.34
.40	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.90	-1.06	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	-.36	Guaiacquin	oz.	—	-1.00
.40	Powdered	lb.	1.00	-1.05	Valerianic	oz.	.52	-.62	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	-1.50
.40	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	-.18	Washed	lb.	.32	-.37	Powdered	lb.	1.65	-1.75
.40	Bils.	lb.	.12	-.13	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	-.70	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	—	-2.00
.40	Powdered	lb.	.16	-.22	Benzate	lb.	—	-8.00	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	-2.15
.40	Copperas	lb.	.02	-1.5	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	-40	Sheet	lb.	1.50	-1.75
.40	Coriander	lb.	.30	-.35	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube ea.	—	—	-40	Heliosol	oz.	—	-1.75
.40	Powdered	lb.	.40	-.45	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	-55	Heliotropin	oz.	—	-.32
.40	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	—	—	—	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	-3.50	Hellebore Root white powd. lb.	—	.31	-.35
.40	Coto Bark	lb.	.35	-.45	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	-.19	Helmitol	lb.	—	-.55
.40	Cotin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	-27.00	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	-.20	Helonias Root	lb.	.50	-.55
.40	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	-.25	Eudoxine	oz.	.15	-.20	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	-.18
.40	Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	-4.00	Powdered	lb.	.18	-.20
.40	Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	.12	-.20	Euresol	oz.	—	-2.10	Gum	lb.	1.00	-1.10
.40	Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	-.20	Pro Capillis	oz.	.40	-.45	Hemogallol	oz.	—	-.80
.40	Coumarin	oz.	1.40	-1.50	Euonymin (Eclic. powd.)	oz.	.40	-.45	Hemoglobin	oz.	—	-.30
.40	Cranebill	lb.	.24	-.29	Euphorbium	lb.	.35	-.46	Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	-.15
.40	Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	Powdered	lb.	.45	-.50	Hemol	oz.	.80	-.85
.40	Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.53	-.57	Euphrine	oz.	—	-1.25	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—
.40	Cresote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	-.30	Euquinine	oz.	—	-1.80	German	lb.	4.75	-5.00
.40	Carbonate	oz.	—	-2.30	Eurolin	oz.	—	-1.40	Powdered	lb.	3.60	-3.85
.40	Phosphate	oz.	—	-1.50	Exalgine	oz.	—	-1.40	Seed	lb.	—	-.25
.40	Valerate	oz.	—	-1.50	Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	-1.30	Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	-.25
.40	Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	-.34	Fennel Seed	lb.	.31	-.40	Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.85
.40	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	-.65	French	lb.	—	-30	Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.85
.40	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.95	-1.00	Ferratin	oz.	—	-1.30	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	-.90
.40	Powdered	lb.	1.05	-1.10	Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50	—	—	-1.30	Hiera Picra	lb.	—	-.45
.40	Cudbear	lb.	.35	-.45	Ferripyrrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	-1.50	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	-.35
.40	Culver's Root	lb.	.27	-.30	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb	—	—	-1.50	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	-.42
.40	Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	-.35	c.b. 9	lb.	—	-1.50	Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	-.50
.40	Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	—	1 oz. c.v. 4	—	—	-15	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	-.44
.40	Cypripedium (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-1.25	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	-13.50	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	-.44
.40	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	-.25	Less	lb.	.10	-.13	Honey, strained	lb.	.18	-.20
.40	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	-.35	Ground	lb.	.10½	-.13	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	-.37
.40	Root	lb.	.40	-.45	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	-.18	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. lb.	—	.35	-.43
.40	Cut	lb.	.48	-.50	Ground	lb.	.20	-.23	Horhound Leaves	lb.	.30	-.35
.40	Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	—	.25	-.32	Formaldehyde	lb.	.25	-.35	Hydractin	oz.	—	-2.00
.40	Dermatol	oz.	.19	-.26	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.	—	—	-50	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	-.25
.40	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	-.14	Muriate, inc.	lb.	—	-20	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-2.50
.40	White	lb.	.22	-.25	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	-.08	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-4.25
.40	Dextro-guinine	lb.	.12	-.14	Fustic chips	lb.	.07	-.10	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-5.00
.40	Diactylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	-16.60	Gadul	oz.	—	-1.00	Hydrastine, Alk. C. P.	oz.	24.00	-26.00
.40	Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	-14.80	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	-.35	Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	-26.00
.40	Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	-.45	Sulphate	oz.	24.00	-26.00
.40	incl.	lb.	—	-Nominal	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.90	-2.00	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride,	—	—	—
.40	Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	—	—	-.80	Gambier	lb.	.12	-.16	5 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.55
.40	Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	-2.50	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50	-2.75	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	-.80
.40	Digipuratum, ¼-oz.	ea.	—	-.80	Powdered	lb.	2.70	-2.75	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	—	2.55	-2.62
.40	Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	-11.00	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.50	-2.65	tions incl.	lb.	—	—
.40	15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	-.65	Garlic, on strings	string	.25	-.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Me-	—	.18	-.25
.40	Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	—	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	—	dical	lb.	.15	-.22
.40	Bulk	lb.	1.00	-1.10	Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	-1.30	Sol. Technical	lb.	.32	-.37
.40	Powdered	lb.	1.05	-1.20	German White Gold Label lb.	—	—	-1.45	Hyoscyamine Hydrob. 1 gr. v. gr.	—	.32	-.37
.40	Pressed, oza.	lb.	1.20	-1.40	German White Silver Label lb.	—	—	-1.40	Hyoscyamine (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-3.00
.40	Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	-2.00	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-5.25	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.	—	—	—
.40	Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	-.37	Gelseminine C. P. crystals,	—	—	—	vials	ea.	—	-3.75
.40	1 oz.	oz.	—	-.37	Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-5.00	Crystals, white	gr.	.30	-.35
.40	Dionin	oz.	20.00	-21.00	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	-.10
.40	Diuretin	oz.	—	-1.75	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	-.20	Hypnone	oz.	—	-2.15
.40					Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mery)	oz.	—	-.85
.40					Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	-.30	Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	-.35
.40					Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	Ichthalbin	oz.	—	—
.40					do Tablets 5 gr. 10 6in bot. ..	—	—	—				

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthylol .....lb. — — —	Lead Chromate, pure fused lb. — — 1.10	Mercury, Cyanide .....lb. — — 5.75
Ichthyat .....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Iodide, powdered .....oz. .22 — .25	Chloride Mild (cal'l) .....lb. 2.09 — 2.30
Imogen, 1 lb. ....lb. — — —	Nitrate .....lb. .23 — .35	Iodide, green, Prof. ....lb. 4.75 — 5.00
1 oz. ....oz. — — .30	Oleate, 10 p.c. ....oz. .20 — .25	Red, (Pre.) Binioidide .. lb. 5.00 — 5.15
Indigo Bengal, true 3.75 — 5.00	Lecithin .....oz. — — 2.00	Nitrate .....oz. — — .25
Carmin, Dry .....oz. .50 — .56	Leeches, best Swedish .....ea. .18 — .20	Oxide, Red (red pre.) .....lb. 2.26 — 2.50
Insect Powder .....lb. .46 — .55	Lemon Peel, Ribbons .....lb. .15 — .20	Yellow .....oz. — — .26
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm .....lb. — — —	Ground .....lb. .20 — .25	Salicylate .....oz. .22 — .25
Inulin (Resinoid) .....oz. — — 1.25	Lenigallol .....oz. — — 1.00	Sulphate (Turp. M'l) .....lb. 3.40 — 3.55
Iodine Resublimed .....lb. 4.00 — 4.25	Levulose, cryst. ....oz. — — —	Sulphocyanate .....lb. 3.00 — 3.25
Monobromide .....oz. — — .50	Licorice Barracco 1/4 s. ....lb. — — .85	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-
Monochloride .....oz. — — .75	Corigliano .....lb. — — —	cussion) .....lb. 1.05 — 1.15
Trichloride .....oz. — — .95	Mass .....lb. — — —	Mesotan (25 oz. 42) .....oz. — — .47
Iodipin, 10 p.c. ....oz. — — —	Powdered .....lb. .90 — 1.00	Metacarb. (devel.), 4-oz. ....oz. — — —
25 p.c. ....oz. — — —	Root, Russian, cut .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	1-oz. ....oz. — — —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd. ....lb. 4.40 — 4.80	Powdered .....lb. .35 — .40	Methylene, Blue .....oz. 1.30 — 1.40
Deodorized .....oz. .70 — .90	Root, Spanish, bundles .....lb. .40 — .45	Metol (developer), 16 oz. ....oz. — — —
Iodol .....oz. — — —	Lilacine .....lb. .75 — .90	Millet Seed .....lb. .07 — .10
Iodothyryne, 1/4-oz. vials .....oz. — — 3.90	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk .....lb. .064 — .11	German .....lb. — — —
Ipecac Root, Carthagea .....lb. 2.45 — 2.50	Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4-lb. ....lb. .12 — .16	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol
Powdered .....lb. 2.55 — 2.60	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P. ....lb. .45 — .50	(chem. ident. with metol) .....oz. — — 3.50
Rio .....lb. 3.00 — 3.25	Litharge .....lb. .14 — .17	Morphine, Acet. 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. — — 13.20
Irish Moss, bleached .....lb. .22 — .26	Lithium, Acetate .....oz. — — .22	Alkaloid, pure 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. — — 16.45
Irisin (Eclectic Powder) .....oz. .36 — .45	Benzoate .....oz. — — 1.30	Hydrobromide, 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. — — 13.20
Iron, Acetate, dry .....oz. .14 — .16	Benzo-salicylate .....lb. — — 2.85	Hydrochloride, 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. — — 13.20
Benzoate .....oz. .40 — .50	Bitartrate .....oz. — — 3.25	Meconate .....oz. — — 14.00
Bromide .....lb. .15 — .22	Bromide .....lb. 1.77 — 1.85	Sulphate, 1-oz. v. ....oz. 11.30 — 13.00
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P. ....lb. .30 — .40	Chloride .....lb. 2.30 — 2.40	1/4-oz. vial .....oz. 11.60 — 13.50
Citrate, U. S. P. ....lb. .95 — 1.02	Citrate .....oz. — — —	Valerate, 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. — — —
and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb. .90 — .98	Glycerophosphate .....oz. — — .48	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans .....lb. 2.75 — 3.25
Quin. & Strychnine .....lb. 3.25 — 3.70	Iodide .....lb. 3.15 — 3.35	Powdered .....lb. 2.20 — 2.60
Glycerinophosphate, sol. ....oz. — — 4.60	Salicylate .....lb. .15 — .20	Musk Root .....lb. 2.75 — 2.85
Hypophosphite .....lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Lobelia Herb .....lb. .20 — .25	Seed .....lb. .25 — .30
Iodide .....oz. .28 — .32	Seed (cleaned) .....lb. .36 — .38	Mustard Seed, black .....lb. .26 — .31
Syrup .....lb. .40 — .45	Powdered .....lb. .42 — .47	White .....lb. .20 — .22
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P. ....lb. .27 — .30	Lobelin (Resinoid) .....oz. .70 — 1.10	Ground .....lb. .35 — .40
Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz. .15 — .17	Lodestone .....lb. .40 — .45	Myricin (Resinoid) .....oz. — — .60
Oxide (Subcarb.) .....lb. .11 — .18	Powdered .....lb. .42 — .47	Myrrh (Gum-Resin) .....lb. .35 — .45
Red, Saccharated .....lb. .45 — .48	London-Purple .....lb. .15 — .20	Naphthalene, flake or balls .....lb. .164 — .19
Peptonized .....lb. — — 3.00	Lovage Root, sel., white .....lb. .90 — 1.00	Naphthol, Alpha .....lb. — — 1.30
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots. lb. .85 — .90	Seed .....lb. .60 — .70	Beta, resublim. ....lb. 2.15 — 2.30
U. S. P. Scales .....lb. .85 — .93	Lupulin .....lb. 3.00 — 3.50	Betula, Benzotate .....oz. — — .25
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots. ....lb. .35 — .40	Lycetol .....oz. 1.50 — 1.60	Narcotine, pure 1/4-oz. ....oz. — — .25
Protocarb. (Vallet's M) .....lb. .30 — .40	Mace, whole .....lb. .80 — .90	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol. ....lb. .90 — .98	Madder, Dutch .....lb. .33 — .45	1-oz. ....oz. — — .30
Quevenne's (by hydrn.) .....lb. .58 — .90	Powdered .....lb. — — —	Nickel and Ammon. Sul. ....lb. .19 — .21
Salicylate .....oz. .20 — .30	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	Acetate .....oz. — — .15
Sesquichloride .....lb. .30 — .35	Magnesium, Benzotate .....oz. — — .45	Bromide .....oz. — — .30
Solution .....lb. .09 — .15	Carbonate, U. S. P. ....4 ozs. .37 — .39	Chloride .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Subsulphate .....lb. .27 — .33	2-oz. ....lb. .38 — .40	Iodide .....oz. — — .70
Solution (Monse's) .....lb. .12 — .15	Glycerophosphate .....oz. .32 — .33	Sulphate .....lb. — — 3.50
Sulph. (Coppers) .....100 lbs. 2.20 — 2.50	Hypophosphite, pure .....lb. 2.00 — 2.15	Nirvanin .....oz. — — .20
Cryst., pure .....lb. .08 — .12	Iodide .....lb. .42 — .45	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. mol. ....oz. — — .20
Dried .....lb. .15 — .18	Lactate .....oz. — — .25	Novaspirin .....oz. — — 1.00
Tartrate & Ammonium .....lb. .80 — .90	Metal, Powdered .....oz. .57 — .65	25-oz. lots .....oz. — — .90
and Potass. Scales .....lb. .95 — 1.05	Ribbon .....oz. .75 — .95	Tablets, 100s .....oz. — — 1.25
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P. ....lb. — — .23	Nitrate .....lb. .40 — .50	Novocain .....oz. — — —
Valerate .....lb. .80 — .90	Oxide, yellow, pure .....lb. .36 — .38	Hydrochl (Hoechst), 5 gram
Isarol, glass bots. ....lb. — — 3.70	Technical .....lb. .40 — .42	vials .....ea. — — .75
Isinglass, Russian .....lb. 4.75 — 5.00	Technical, U. S. P. ....lb. .40 — .42	Nutgalls .....lb. .90 — .95
American .....lb. .90 — 1.05	Technical, kegs .....lb. .20 — .25	Powdered .....lb. .30 — .35
Jaborandi Leaves .....lb. .30 — .35	Ponderous U. S. P. ....lb. .85 — .90	Nutmegs .....lb. .35 — .38
Jalap Root selected .....lb. .30 — .35	Peroxide .....lb. 2.45 — 2.60	Extra large .....lb. .13 — .14
Powdered .....lb. .40 — .45	Phosphate, pure .....oz. .06 — .08	Nux Vomica .....lb. .18 — .22
Jamaica Dogwood .....lb. — — .25	Salicylate .....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Powdered .....lb. .18 — .22
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius) .....oz. .10 — .12	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) .....lb. .054 — .10	Oil, Almond, bitter .....lb. 10.00 — 17.00
Job's Tears .....lb. .30 — .35	C. P. Crystals .....lb. .20 — .25	Without acid .....lb. 17.00 — 18.00
Juglandin (Resinoid) .....oz. .36 — .45	Dried .....lb. .20 — .30	Almonds sweet .....lb. 1.05 — 1.20
Juniper Berries .....lb. .12 — .15	Malva Flowers large .....lb. 1.90 — 1.95	Amber, crude, dark .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Kamala .....lb. 1.90 — 2.00	Blue, small .....lb. .45 — .50	Rectified .....lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Powdered .....lb. 2.10 — 2.20	Manaca Root .....lb. .16 — .20	Angelica .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Purified .....lb. — — 2.25	Powdered .....lb. .22 — .25	Aniseed, Star .....lb. 3.50 — 4.25
Kaolin .....lb. .07 — .09	Manganese, Bromide .....oz. — — .40	Benne (Sesame), Imported
Kava Kava .....lb. .26 — .30	Chloride, cryst. ....lb. .75 — .85	bbls. or less .....gal. 2.60 — 2.85
Powdered .....lb. .72 — .80	Glycerophosphate .....oz. .32 — .36	Bergamot .....lb. 6.40 — 6.45
Kola Nuts small and large .....lb. .20 — .24	Hypophosphite .....lb. 2.25 — 2.35	Birch, Black (Betula) .....lb. 3.10 — 3.25
Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30	Iodide .....oz. — — .25	Birch Tar Crude .....lb. .50 — .55
Koussou powdered .....lb. .65 — .75	Lactate .....oz. — — .25	Refined .....lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Lactucarium .....lb. 8.50 — 9.00	Oxide black powder .....lb. .24 — .30	Cade .....lb. 1.25 — 1.45
Lactophenin .....oz. — — 1.00	Peptonized .....lb. 3.00 — 4.50	Cajuput, bottles .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Ladies Slipper Root .....lb. .40 — .47	Peroxide, pure .....lb. .60 — .65	Camphor .....lb. .30 — .35
Lanoline .....lb. — — —	Sulph., pure crys. ....lb. .60 — .65	Capicum .....oz. — — .50
Anhydrous .....lb. — — —	Manna, flake large .....lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Caraway .....lb. 6.50 — 6.75
Lanum, "Merck" .....lb. — — .60	Small .....lb. 1.20 — 1.25	Cassia .....lb. 2.00 — 2.20
Anhydrous .....lb. — — .75	Sorts .....lb. .85 — .90	Castor, American .....lb. .27 — .32
(See also Adeps Lanae)	Marjoram Leaves .....lb. .28 — .65	Cedar Leaves, pure .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Larkspur Seed .....lb. .32 — .37	Mastic .....lb. .80 — .85	Wood .....lb. .28 — .35
Powdered .....lb. .37 — .42	Matico leaves .....lb. .40 — .50	Celery .....lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Lavender Flowers .....lb. .40 — .45	Menthol, cryst. ....lb. 3.50 — 3.60	Chaulmoogra .....lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Extra .....lb. .45 — .50	Mercury .....lb. 2.00 — 2.10	Cherry Laurel .....oz. — — .75
Hand picked .....lb. .55 — .60	Ammon., pure precip. ....lb. 2.35 — 2.60	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....oz. 1.50 — 1.75
Lead Acetate (sugar) .....lb. .22 — .25	Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.) lb. 1.95 — 2.15	Citronella .....lb. .65 — .75
Carbonate, Medicinal .....lb. .55 — .60	Powdered .....lb. 1.90 — 2.10	Cloves .....lb. 1.80 — 1.90
Chloride .....lb. .75 — .85	Bisulphate .....lb. 1.80 — 2.00	Cocanut .....lb. .344 — .40
	Bromideoz. — — .60	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal. 3.10 — 3.20
		Norwegiangal. 4.60 — 4.70
		Bbls.ca. 132.00 — 135.00
		Martin'sbbls. — — 135.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.25	Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	- .90	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00	- 2.25	Iodine	lb.	—	1.00	Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash) ..	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ..	gal.	1.55	- 1.60	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	1.31	- 1.40	U. S. P.	lb.	—	1.45
Croton	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95	- 1.05	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.15	- 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	- 7.00	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	.50	Chlorate	lb.	.71	- .80
Cumin	lb.	6.50	- 7.00	Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	- 31.00	Granulated	lb.	.88	- .95
Dill	oz.	.45	- .50	Granulated	lb.	33.25	- 34.00	Powdered	lb.	.72	- .80
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	- 2.00	U. S. P. powdered	lb.	33.25	- 34.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	- 1.45	Citrate	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	- .18	Cyanide	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	- 5.25	Orphol	oz.	—	—	Fluoride	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Pure	lb.	.90	- 1.10	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	- .30	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	- .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	- 2.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	- 18.50	Verona	lb.	.20	- .25	Iodide	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	- 15.00	Orthoform	oz.	—	—	Iodate	oz.	—	.35
Ginger	oz.	.55	- .60	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles				Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	2.80
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25	incl.	lb.	Nominal		Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	- .24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	7.00	- 7.50	1-oz.	oz.	—	.80	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	- 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	.50	Nitrate	lb.	.40	- .54
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Ovaraden	oz.	—	1.30	Powdered	lb.	.35	- .45
Henbane	lb.	—	1.25	Ovarin	oz.	5.00	- 5.35	C. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	- 20.00	Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.00	Permanganate	lb.	4.70	- 4.80
Wood	lb.	3.50	- 4.00	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	—	2.50	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.32
Lard	gal.	2.00	- 2.10	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	- .30	C. P.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	4.75	- 5.00	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	- .70	Yellow	lb.	1.20	- 1.35
Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.25	Paraffin	lb.	.12	- .18	Salicylate	oz.	.20	- .25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	- 1.25	Paraform	oz.	.14	- .18	Sulphate	lb.	.80	- .90
Spike	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	3.00	Sulphide	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Lemon	lb.	1.35	- 1.55	Paramidiphenol (Hydrochloride)				C. P.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	—	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble			
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	- 3.50	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45	- .50	Tartar	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Distilled	lb.	1.35	- 1.50	Paris Green	lb.	.42	- .50	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	- .30
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.40	- 1.45	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	- .33	Powdered	lb.	.32	- .37
Raw	gal.	1.40	- 1.45	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	- .55	Berries	lb.	.25	- .30
Lobelia	oz.	3.25	- 4.00	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	—	1.75	Protargol	oz.	1.25	- 1.35
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	- 5.00
Expressed	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	- .60	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	- .25
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00	- 8.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	- .25	Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85	- 2.50	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.30	- .35	Pyridine	oz.	—	.25
Essential	oz.	1.90	- 1.95	White	lb.	.28	- .30	Pyramidon	oz.	—	2.50
Musk	oz.	—	1.25	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	- .75	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	.80
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	- 1.25	Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	- .35	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	- .22
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.50	- 4.00	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	- .55	Powdered	lb.	.24	- .28
Petalae, extra	oz.	4.00	- 4.25	Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	- .27	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	- .50
Nemeg	lb.	1.70	- 1.75	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.40	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30
Oliva Luca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.25	- 3.50	Phenacetin (Do L. & F.)	oz.	—	2.75	Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.10	- 3.35	Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	2.00	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	- 1.00
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	1.90	- 1.95	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	.80	Sulph.	oz.	.47	- .57
Malaga	gal.	1.90	- 1.95	Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.35	- 1.45	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.64
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	- 3.00	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	Acetate	oz.	—	1.81
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	- 2.50	Photol	lb.	—	4.00	Bimuriate	oz.	—	1.60
Sweet	lb.	3.25	- 3.50	Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	- .25	Arsenate	oz.	—	1.60
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	- .50	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	- .12	Arsenite	oz.	—	1.60
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	- .20	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	Benzoate	oz.	—	1.60
Kernel	lb.	.30	- .35	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	Bisulphate	oz.	.85	- 1.00
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	- 1.50	Nitrate	lb.	.07	- .08	Carbolate	oz.	—	1.48
Light	gal.	—	—	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.10	Citrate	oz.	—	1.48
Russian	gal.	—	—	Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	- .60	Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	2.47
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	- 1.30	Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00	Hydrobromide	oz.	—	1.42
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	- .55	Piperin	oz.	1.00	- 1.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.42
Peanut	gal.	1.35	- 1.45	Piperazine	lb.	—	—	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.61
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	- 2.60	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	- .45	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	1.44
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S.				Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	- .32	Phosphate	oz.	—	1.44
P. J.				Plaster, calcined	bb.	2.90	- 2.95	Lactate	oz.	—	1.61
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	- 2.60	True, dentist's, sifted	bb.	4.25	- 4.50	Salicylate	oz.	—	1.39
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50	- 3.75	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15				Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	- .81
Western	lb.	2.50	- 2.60	gr. vials	ea.	1.80	- 2.00	5-oz. cans	oz.	.83	- .85
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	- .85	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15				1-oz. cans	oz.	.88	- .90
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	- 2.50	gr. vials	ea.	2.00	- 2.20	Valerate	oz.	—	1.12
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	- 1.70	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	- .30	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	- .14
Rape Seed	gal.	—	4.00	Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	- .60	German	lb.	.10	- .13
Rhodinol	oz.	.30	- .40	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	- 3.70	Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	- .65
Rhodum	oz.	17.00	- 17.50	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	- .22	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	- .20
Artificial	oz.	3.50	- 4.00	Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	- .70	Resin, common	lb.	.08	- .10
Trieste	lb.	.75	- .90	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	- .90	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	8.00	- 8.25	
Rosin	gal.	.40	- .76	White	lb.	.36	- .38	Powdered	lb.	.12	- .18
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	- .60	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	1.00
Sage	oz.	—	.40	White, sticks	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.25	- 1.30
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.55	- 1.60	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	- 1.65	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	- .40
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00	- 13.75	Arsenate	oz.	.12	- .15	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
West Indian	lb.	6.75	- 7.00	Arsenite	oz.	.30	- .45	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles			
Sassafras	lb.	.75	- .80	Benzoate	oz.	.30	- .45	incl.	lb.	—	—
Savin	lb.	9.50	- 10.00	Bichromate	lb.	.50	- .55	1-oz.	oz.	—	—
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50	- 2.75	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	- 2.30	Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	- .85
Sperm, winter, bleached gal.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	.80	Clippings	lb.	.35	- .45
Spruce	lb.	.75	- .90	C. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25	Powdered	lb.	.75	- 1.15
Tansy	lb.	3.25	- 3.75	Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	- 1.80	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.40	- .45
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	- .50	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure				Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.			
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	- .75	and powdered	lb.	.51	- .55	incl.	lb.	—	—
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	- 1.65	Borate	lb.	—	.90	3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	.75
White	lb.	1.75	- 2.00					Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Whale	gal.	.70	- .75					Red	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	- 4.50					Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	- .60
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	- 6.50					Leaves	lb.	.35	- .45
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	- 5.00					Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	- .10
Synthetic	lb.	1.30	- 1.40					Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	1.76
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	—					Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	- 2.25
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	4.25	- 4.50								
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	- 5.50								

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin .....oz. — 1.80	Sodium Phosphate, cryst. ....lb. .14 — .15	Theophorin .....oz. — — .75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) .lb. .75 — .80	Pure, cryst. ....lb. .10 — .14	Thiosinamine .....lb. — — —
Spanish true Valencia ....lb. 12.50 — 13.00	Recrystallized .....lb. .16 — .17	1-oz. c.v. inc. ....oz. — — 2.00
Sage Leaves .....lb. .22 — .65	Dried .....lb. .26 — .28	Thiocarbamide .....oz. — — 1.60
Domestic .....lb. .50 — .60	Phosphomolybdate .....oz. .47 — .55	Thiochol .....oz. — — 1.60
Sajodin Tabs. ....vial .75 — .90	Salicylate .....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Thyme herb .....lb. .20 — .26
St. John's Bread .....lb. .12 — .15	From Oil Wintergreen .lb. 4.25 — 5.00	Thymol .....lb. 20.00 — 21.00
Salicin .....oz. 1.50 — 1.60	Silicate, dry .....lb. .12 — .20	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb. 18.00 — 18.75
Saliformin .....oz. — 1.00	Liquid .....lb. .06 — .08	Thyroids .....lb. — — 16.00
Salipyrin .....oz. — 1.80	Silicofluoride .....oz. — .15	Tilia Flowers no leaves .lb. .55 — .65
Salol .....lb. 1.95 — 2.05	Succinate .....lb. 6.00 — 6.50	With leaves .....lb. .40 — .50
Salophen .....tube 1.50 — 1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) .lb. .04 — .05	Tin, Chloride, pure .....lb. — .90
Saloquinine .....oz. — 1.25	Pure cryst. ....lb. .08 — .12	Oxide, pure .....lb. .80 — .90
Saltper (See Pot. Nitrate)	Dry .....lb. .08 — .12	Toluene .....lb. — .50
Sandalwood .....lb. .25 — .30	Sulphide .....lb. .30 — .35	Tolpyrin .....oz. — 1.25
Ground .....lb. .35 — .40	Sulphite, cryst. ....lb. .12 — .17	Tormentilla Root .....lb. .40 — .50
Sandarac, Gum, clean .....lb. .60 — .65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous) .lb. .24 — .27	Triphenin .....oz. — .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8. ....lb. 1.00 — 1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra .lb. 2.90 — 3.00
Santonin .....oz. 3.05 — 3.12	Verlate .....oz. — .75	Aleppo, No. 1 .....lb. 2.65 — 2.75
Saponin crude .....lb. — 4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	Powdered .....lb. 2.45 — 2.85
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut .lb. .52 — .58	(Rochelle Salt) .....lb. .34 — .44	Turpentine, Chian, gen. ....oz. .45 — .50
Mexican cut .....lb. .30 — .35	Sparteine, Sulph. ....oz. 3.00 — 3.10	Venice, true cloudy .....lb. 3.80 — 3.90
Powdered .....lb. .35 — .40	Spearment Leaves, oza. ....lb. .34 — .38	Artificial .....lb. .18 — .20
Bark .....lb. .17 — .22	Spermaceti, cakes .....lb. .36 — .38	Turkey Corn Root .....lb. .85 — 1.00
Sassafras, Fifth .....lb. .18 — .20	Spikenard Root .....lb. .35 — .40	Turmeric, powdered .....lb. .16 — .20
Satrapol .....oz. — .40	Spruce Gum .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Unicorn Root, true .....lb. .28 — .35
Saw Palmetto Berries .....lb. .18 — .20	Extra .....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	False .....lb. .40 — .45
Scammony, Resin .....oz. .25 — .30	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P. .lb. .64 — .74	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 oz. — .40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'oz. — 2.25	Aromatic .....lb. .60 — .65	1-lb. ....lb. 6.00
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial .....ea. 3.50 — 3.75	Ether, comp. ....lb. — 1.80	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 .....lb. — .45
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ....ea. .75 — 1.00	Nitrous, U. S. P. ....lb. .52 — .60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 .....lb. — .575
Senecio (Resinoid) .....lb. .80 — 1.50	Spirits Turpentine .....gal. .56 — .68	1-oz. g.s.b. 7 .....oz. — .40
Senega Root .....lb. .80 — .90	Squawvine Root .....lb. .46 — .58	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 .....oz. — .15
Seidlitz Mixture .....lb. .31 — .36	Squill Root, white .....lb. .20 — .24	Uva Ursi .....lb. .15 — .20
Senna Leaves Alexandria .lb. .75 — .90	Starch, iodized .....lb. — .420	Valerian Root, English .....lb. .85 — .90
Powdered .....lb. .60 — .65	Stavosacre, seed .....lb. .50 — .60	Powdered .....lb. .95 — 1.00
Tinnevely select .....lb. .35 — .40	Stillingia Root .....lb. .20 — .25	Belgian .....lb. .85 — .96
Senna Pods .....lb. .40 — .45	Powdered .....lb. .26 — .30	Powdered .....lb. .95 — 1.00
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle. ....oz. — —	Storax, liquid .....lb. — 8.00	Vanillin .....oz. .65 — .75
3-oz. ....oz. — —	Stovain, 1/4-oz. ....doz. — 9.00	Veratrine .....oz. — —
Sepia, True .....oz. — .45	Stramonium Leaves .....lb. .35 — .40	Sulphate .....oz. 2.40 — 2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root) .lb. .50 — .55	Powdered .....lb. .40 — .45	Veratrum Viride, Root .....lb. .15 — .20
Silver, Chloride .....oz. .73 — .80	Pressed, oza. ....lb. .38 — .43	Verdigris, pow'd, pure .....lb. .45 — .50
Citrate .....oz. — 1.15	Seed .....lb. .20 — .22	Veronal .....lb. — .420
Cyanide .....oz. 1.04 — 1.10	Powdered .....lb. .25 — .28	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's .....tube — 100s
Iodide .....oz. — 1.19	Strontium Acetate .....oz. .10 — .12	Vervain Root .....lb. .28 — .35
Lactate .....lb. 1.30 — 1.35	Bromide .....lb. 1.30 — 1.35	Violet Flowers .....lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Nitrate, cryst. ....oz. .53 — .58	Carbonate .....lb. .55 — .60	Wahoo, Bark of Root .....lb. .45 — .50
Fused Cones .....oz. .55 — .60	Chloride .....lb. .40 — .60	Bark of Tree .....lb. .25 — .35
Nucleinate .....oz. .60 — .65	Iodide .....oz. .24 — .28	Walnut Leaves .....lb. .20 — .25
Oxide .....lb. 1.10 — 1.20	Lactate .....oz. .18 — .22	Water Pepper .....lb. .20 — .25
Simaruba, Bark of Root .....lb. .32 — .40	Nitrate, dry .....lb. .33 — .40	Wax, Bay .....lb. .40 — .45
Skullcap Leaves .....lb. .32 — .40	Granular, C. P. ....lb. — —	Carnauba, No. 1 .....lb. .70 — .75
Powdered .....lb. .29 — .34	Peroxide (Hydrated) .....lb. .275 — 3.00	Japan .....lb. .25 — .27
Skunk Cabbage .....lb. .20 — .25	Salicylate .....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	White Hellebore, Root .....lb. .23 — .30
Smilacin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 3.00	Strophanthus Seed, brown. ....lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Powdered .....lb. .26 — .30
Snakeroot, Canada .....lb. .35 — .45	Green .....lb. 2.25 — 2.50	White Pine Bark .....lb. .15 — .20
Soap, Castile, green .....lb. .20 — .22	Powdered .....lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Whiting .....lb. .03 — .094
Mottled, genuine .....lb. .20 — .22	Strychnine, Acetate, 1/4th oz. ....oz. 2.25 — 2.38	Wild Cherry Bark .....lb. .12 — .15
White Cont's .....lb. .35 — .40	Alk., pow'd, 1/4th-oz. v. ....oz. 2.10 — 2.15	Ground .....lb. .14 — .18
Soft, green .....lb. .23 — .26	Arsenite .....oz. — 2.35	White Bark, black .....lb. .35 — .40
Soap Tree Bark, whole .....lb. .23 — .28	Arsenite .....oz. — 2.35	White .....lb. — .25
Cut .....lb. .23 — .28	Glycerophosphate, 1/4-oz. v. ....oz. 2.75	Wintergreen Leaves .....lb. .20 — .26
Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30	Hypophosphite .....oz. — 2.75	Winter's Bark .....lb. .65 — .75
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused lb. .50 — .60	Nitrate, 1/4th oz. v. ....oz. — 2.35	Witch Hazel, Extract double
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks. — .85	Phosphate .....oz. — 2.35	Distilled .....gal. .77 — .85
Sodium, Acetate .....lb. .20 — .25	Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v. ....oz. — 1.85	Barrels .....gal. .65 — .71
Arsenate .....lb. .25 — .60	Sublimine, S. & G. ....oz. — .50	Witch Hazel Leaves .....lb. .15 — .20
Arsenite, pure .....lb. .75 — .85	Sugar of Milk, powdered .lb. .38 — .40	Wormseed (Chenopodium) .lb. .16 — .18
Benzonate .....lb. 8.25 — 8.50	1-lb. cartons .....lb. .40 — .45	Levant (Santonica) .....lb. .50 — .55
Bicarbonate .....lb. .35 — .40	Sulfonal, Bayer .....oz. — 1.35	Wormwood Herb .....lb. .25 — .30
Bichromate .....lb. .35 — .40	L. & F. ....oz. — 1.10	Xeroform .....lb. — —
C. P., powdered .....oz. .08 — .10	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. ....oz. 1.00 — 1.06	Yellow Dock Root .....lb. .18 — .22
Bitartrate .....lb. .80 — .90	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P. ....oz. 1.25 — 1.35	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots. ....lb. .45 — .55
Bromide .....lb. .55 — .60	Sulphothiol .....lb. — 2.50	Benzoate .....oz. .90 — 1.00
Caodylate, 1 oz. ....ea. — 2.60	Sulphur Chloride .....lb. — .50	Bromide .....oz. .20 — .25
Carbon (sal. Soda) .....lb. .0274 — .04	Flowers .....lb. .08 — .09	Chloride, fused .....lb. .70 — .75
C. P., cryst., U. S. P. ....lb. .13 — .19	Iodide .....oz. .28 — .32	Granulated .....lb. .35 — .40
Dried purified .....lb. .16 — .18	Lac, precipitated .....lb. .55 — .60	Iodide .....lb. .28 — .32
Granulated .....lb. .0274 — .04	Loil .....lb. .05 — .06	Mellie C. P. ....lb. .45 — .50
Chlorate .....lb. .45 — .75	Washed .....lb. .12 — .16	Gran., free from As. ....lb. .60 — 1.00
Chloride, C. P. ....lb. .15 — .18	Sumac bark .....lb. .12 — .16	Hypophosphite .....oz. .22 — .25
Cinnamate .....oz. .50 — .60	Summer Savory Leaves .....lb. .35 — .40	Lactophosphate .....oz. — —
Citrate .....lb. .80 — .85	Sunflower Seeds .....lb. .0774 — .12	Oxide, American .....lb. .16 — .20
Cyanide .....lb. .40 — .55	Talcum powdered .....lb. .04 — .06	Eng. Hubback's .....lb. .85 — .90
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. ....oz. .18 — .22	Purified .....lb. .16 — .20	Peroxide .....lb. 2.70 — 2.80
Hypophosphite .....lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Tamarinds .....kegs 4.75 — 5.00	Phenate .....oz. — .50
Hyposulphite, cryst. ....lb. .04 — .06	Tannalbin .....oz. — .85	Phenolsulphonate .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Kegs, 112 lbs. ....lb. .0274 — .06	Tannoforn .....oz. — .50	Pernanganate .....oz. — .45
Granular .....lb. .0274 — .06	Ter. Barbadoes .....gal. .80 — .90	Phosphate .....lb. 1.25 — 1.40
Iodide (oz. 37-40) .....lb. 4.25 — 4.50	No. Carolina, pt. cans. ....doz. — .75	Phosphide .....lb. .30 — .40
Lactophosphate .....oz. — 2.50	Tartar Emetic .....lb. .70 — .75	Salicylate .....oz. — —
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. — .70	Terebene (Optic. inact.) ....lb. — .75	Stearate .....lb. — .60
Nitrate .....lb. .17 — .30	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car. ....lb. .60 — .65	Sulphate, crystals .....lb. .08 — .10
Nitrite .....lb. — .90	Terpinol .....lb. .95 — 1.05	C. P. ....lb. .18 — .25
Oxalate .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Thalline sulphate .....oz. 7.50 — 8.00	Valerate .....lb. — 13.00
Perborate .....lb. .55 — .60	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea. — .35	oz. — 1.00
Pernanganate .....lb. — 5.85	Theobromine .....oz. — 1.80	
Phenilsulphonate .....lb. .95 — 1.05	Theocin .....oz. — 2.70	

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 1 to May 7—Exports for Month of March.

Imports

ACID—
425 barrels cresylic, 15,000 gals., Barrett Co.
60 barrels cresylic, 11,600 gals., General Bakerlite Co.
10 casks cresylic, McKesson & Robbins.
15 barrels tartaric, Merck & Co.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
60 casks, 43,500 pounds, C de P. Field & Company.

AMMONIUM, MURIATE—
66 casks, 47,520 pounds, C. de P. Field & Company.

ANTIMONY, SULPHUR—
50 casks, 28,000 pounds, T. D. Downing & Company.

BARKS—
40 bags, 4,000 pounds cinchona, Arthur Stallmann & Co.
22 bales, 1,698 pounds orange, Arthur Stallmann & Co.
300 bags mangrove, Haley, Hammond & Co.

BEANS—
27 cases, 5,250 lbs., vanilla, W. A. Ingersoll & Co.
32 cases, 6,420 lbs., vanilla, Thurston & Braidich.

19 cases, 3,440 lbs., vanilla, P. Tremari.
10 cases, 10,000 lbs., vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co.

CASEIN—
100 bags, 112,200 lbs., Atterbury & MacElvery.
100 bags, 22,000 lbs., Mercantile Warehouse Co.

120 bags, 26,400 lbs., A. Klipstein & Co.
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cases, Lehn & Fink.

COLOCYNTH—
20 cases, 25,000 lbs., Arthur A. Stallmann & Co.

20 cases, 25,000 lbs., (in transit.)
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
24 bags, 3,360 lbs., cochineal, Hagemeyer Trading Co.

710 cases, 2,115 lbs., indigo, L. E. Ransom.
32 cases, 7,520 lbs., indigo, American Dye-wood Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
100 cases, Rockhill & Vietor.
639 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co.

6 bbls., 351 cases, George Lueders & Co.
5 cases, Fritzsche Bros.
12 cases, Park & Tilford.

8 cases (in transit.)
8 cases, Benj. E. Levy.
58 cases, G. Lueders & Co.

17 cases, Eduard Utard.
10 cases, E. H. Burr.
30 cases, Ungerer & Co.

170 cases, W. J. Bush & Co.
200 cases, James B. Horner.
25 cases, Innis Speiden & Co.

25 cases, Habicht, Braun & Co.
72 cases, A. Chiris & Co.
9 cases, G. Lueders & Co.

FLOWERS—
3 cases, 297 lbs., saffron, Intercean Forwarding Co.

19 bags, 1900 lbs., saffron, W. Benkert.
2 cases, 198 lbs., saffron, Wakem & McLaughlin.

2 bales, 550 lbs., arnica, S. B. Penick & Co.
GELATIN—
60 bags, 6,600 lbs., Paul Puttman.

GLYCERIN—
40 drums, 41,200 lbs., Cudahy Packing Co.

GUMS—
25 bags, 56,100 lbs., arabic, T. M. Duche & Co.

41 cases, 4,720 lbs., tragacanth, W. Tappenbeck.

HERBS—
2 cases, 90 lbs., medicinal, J. Tomari.
3 bales, 300 lbs., medicinal, McKesson & Robbins.

IRON OXIDE—
38 bbls., 46,550 lbs., J. W. Coulston & Co.
190 bags, 1,190 lbs., G. A. & E. Meyer

160 cases, 94,400 lbs., Riches, River & Co.
12 cases, 198 lbs., F. A. Reichard & Co.
32 casks, 18,880 lbs., J. W. Coulston & Co.

LEAVES—
10 bales, 1,100 lbs., horehound, Arthur Stallmann & Co.
185 bags, 20,130 lbs., thyme, F. Navarro & Co.

135 bags, 21,223 lbs., eucalyptus, V. A. Garcia & Co.

20 bales, 4,800 lbs., henna, O. G. Hempstead & Co.

9 bales, 2,160 lbs., henna, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

30 bales, 2,700 lbs., sage, Peek & Velsor.
105 bales, 29,000 lbs., senna, W. Benkert.
25 bales, 7,130 lbs., senna, (in transit.)

LICORICE—
77 bales, 11,095 lbs., root, Lehn & Fink.
25 bales, 4,915 lbs., root, Allaire, Woodward & Co.

LIME—
45 barrels, 50 casks, 52,250 lbs., carbonate, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

177 casks, 250,976 lbs., citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

180 casks, 257,173 lbs., citrate, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten.

138 casks, 195,113 lbs., citrate, Goldman, Sachs & Co.

107 casks, 15,515 lbs., citrate, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

126 bags, 18,900 lbs., tartrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
15 cases medicine, Dodge & Olcott Co.

37 cases medicine, E. Fougere & Co.
8 cases, drugs, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.

MENTHOL—
6 cases, 350 lbs., E. Fougere & Co.

MORDANT—
40 cases, 400 lbs., Graselli Chemical Co.

OILS—
118 cases, 1,180 gals., castor, W. R. Grace & Co.

5 barrels, 250 gals., castor, W. R. Grace & Co.

45 barrels, 2,250 gals., cottonseed, Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

OPIUM—
6 cases, 750 lbs., McKesson & Robbins.

ROOTS—
61 bags, 5,110 lbs., gentian, Allaire Woodward & Co.

215 bags, 15,362 lbs., gentian, W. Benkert.
139 bags, 31,684 lbs., gentian, Arthur Stallmann & Co.

96 bags, 9,033 lbs., gentian, McKesson & Robbins.

222 bags, 16,966 lbs., gentian, A. Joenssen.

247 bags, 22,044 lbs., gentian, W. Benkert.
182 bags, 10,265 lbs., gentian, Peek & Velsor.

71 bags, 6,270 lbs., gentian, Schieffelin & Co.

723 bags, 63,636 lbs., gentian, Zwischenbart & Gasser.

113 bags, 10,076 lbs., gentian, R. Hilliers & Son.

20 bags, 4,400 lbs., dandelion, Arthur Stallmann & Co.

5 bags, 660 lbs., colchicum, Murray & Nickel Manufacturing Co.

13 bags, 776 lbs., burdock, H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

18 bags, 2,275 lbs., licorice, Arthur Stallmann & Co.

SEED—
43 cases, 3,206 lbs., cardamom, A. Stallmann & Co.

7 bags, 770 lbs., anise, F. Stern & Co.
20 bags, 2,200 lbs., anise, Ricardo, Gomez & Deitlin.

220 bags, 49,500 lbs., mustard, Archibald & Lewis Co.

20 bags, 4,500 lbs., mustard, Frame & Co.

100 bags, 18,000 lbs., mustard, Old & Wallace.

1,600 bags, 3,520 bushels, flaxseed, C. W. Jacobs & Allison.

20 bags, 2,400 lbs., celery, J. D. Nordlinger & Co.

110 bags, 9,900 lbs., coriander, Archibald & Lewis Co.

22 bags, 10,900 lbs., coriander, Van Loan & Co.

28 cases, 2,525 lbs., cardamom, Van Loan & Co.

21 bales, 2,630 lbs., fennel, R. Hilliers Sons & Co.

112 bales, 14,000 lbs., McLoughlin, Gormley & King Co.

250 bags, 56,260 lbs., mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr.

110 bags, 12,115 lbs., poppy, Habicht, Braun & Co.

SODIUM PEROXIDE—
25 cases, 3,125 lbs., Applebee & Neumann.

38 cases, 4,750 lbs., W. Wells & Co.

63 cases, 7,875 lbs., Bayard & Co.

SOAP—
100 cases, 5,000 lbs., castile, McKesson & Robbins.

50 cases, 2,400 lbs., castile, G. D. Cooper & Co.

SPICES—
200 bags, 20,000 lbs., cloves, L. Littleohn & Co.

250 bags, 25,000 lbs., cloves, Louis German & Co.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
354 bags, 124,870 lbs., Chas. Pfizer & Co.

53 casks, 46,676 lbs., Tartar Chemical Co.

140 bags, 41,286 lbs., Tartar Chemical Co.

3,481 bags, 658,675 lbs., Tartar Chemical Co.

WAX—
5 bags, 725 lbs., bees, P. J. Alexis.

4 barrels, 550 lbs., bees, Alpers & Mott.

10 packages, 1,420 lbs., bees, W. & A. Leaman.

2 bags, 250 lbs., bees, Huttlinger & Struller.

4 packages, 875 lbs., H. Lyon & Co.

607 packages, 2,015 lbs., bees, W. R. Grace & Co.

178 bags, 32,045 lbs., carnauba, W. R. Grace & Co.

Exports

(Concluded from last issue.)

ACID, SULPHURIC—4,500 lbs., \$145, Newfoundland; 11,051 lbs., \$295, Jamaica; 16,808 lbs., \$636, Trinidad; 1,000 lbs., \$28, British West Indies; 71,567 lbs., \$2,200, Cuba; 1,130 lbs., \$42, Danish West Indies; 4,101 lbs., \$99, French West Indies.

ALCOHOL—955 gals., \$427, Bermuda; 30 gals., \$14, Honduras; 123 gals., \$75, Mexico; 92 gals., \$78, Barbados; 421 gals., \$324, Jamaica.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—20 gals., \$12, Honduras; 5 gals., \$4, Panama.

CADMIUM—2,300 lbs., \$3,150, France; 2,240 lbs., \$3,000, Italy; 1,100 lbs., \$1,100, England; 43 lbs., \$72, Dutch Guiana.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—34,200 lbs., \$1,387, Salvador; 6,825 lbs., \$304, Mexico; 600 lbs., \$29, Barbados; 6,134 lbs., \$245, Jamaica; 7,500 lbs., \$345, Trinidad; 3,310 lbs., \$125, British West Indies; 508,500 lbs., \$13,048, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—992,362 lbs., \$144,140, Switzerland; 475 lbs., \$48, Costa Rica; 2,250 lbs., \$380, Guatemala; 17,900 lbs., \$2,111, Mexico; 1,724 lbs., \$208, Jamaica.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$182, Canada; \$9, Costa Rica; \$53, Nicaragua; \$7, Panama; \$12, Salvador; \$59,180, Mexico; \$46, Jamaica; \$15, British West Indies.

FLAXSEED OIL—1,420 gals., \$1,097, Panama; 708 gals., \$638, Salvador; 3,046 lbs., \$3,070, Mexico; 292 gals., \$292, Jamaica; 61 gals., \$59, Trinidad; 638 gals., 633, British West Indies, 3,291 gals., \$2,184, Cuba.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$1,366, Panama; \$182, Salvador; \$266, Mexico; \$16, Newfoundland; \$3, Barbados; \$383, Jamaica; \$337, Trinidad; \$131, British West Indies; \$1,444, Cuba.

GLUCOSE—9,078,930 lbs., \$354,677, England; 208,400 lbs., \$6,519, Scotland; 2,034 lbs., \$67, Costa Rica; 10,062 lbs., \$354, Panama; 3,450 lbs., \$110, Mexico; 2,725 lbs., \$96, Newfoundland; 1,512 lbs., \$46, Jamaica.

LIME ACETATE—116,521 lbs., \$4,080, Spain.

PERFUMERY—\$108,076, England; \$344, Bermuda.

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$12, Bermuda; \$13, British Honduras; \$89, Costa Rica; \$51, Guatemala; \$13, Honduras; \$43, Nicaragua; \$776, Panama; \$41, Salvador; \$285, Mexico; \$57, Newfoundland; \$181, Barbados.

QUICKSILVER—20 lbs., \$34, Dutch West Indies.

ROOTS AND BARKS—\$25, Guatemala; \$128, Nicaragua; \$272, Panama; \$1,605, Mexico; \$115, Newfoundland; \$42, Jamaica; \$72, Trinidad; \$16, British West Indies.

SODIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—\$5,427, Costa Rica; \$374, Guatemala; \$265, Honduras; \$66, Nicaragua; \$1,478, Panama; \$27, Salvador; \$5,998, Mexico; \$438, Barbados; \$2,823, Jamaica; \$1,572, Trinidad; \$173, British West Indies; \$33,480, Cuba.

SPONGES—4 lbs., \$2, Mexico; 10 lbs., \$5, Jamaica; 40 lbs., \$18, Cuba; 433 lbs., \$376, Brazil.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—1 ton, \$33, Panama; 3 tons, \$105, Trinidad; 26 tons, \$1,202, Cuba.

ZINC OXIDE—500 lbs., \$94, Costa Rica; 35,200 lbs., \$3,806, Panama; 1,545 lbs., \$192, Mexico; 625 lbs., \$63, Jamaica; 9,175 lbs., \$688, Cuba; 50 lbs., \$11, Danish West Indies.

MAKING GLASSWARE FOR CHEMISTS

E. E. Kimble Declares Industry Needs Protection Against Foreign Competition After the War

E. E. Kimble says in the *Philadelphia Ledger* that with the exception of the Whitall-Tatum Company at Millville and the Kimble Glass Company at Vineland, there was little or no laboratory glassware manufactured in the Philadelphia district previous to the out-break of the present war in Europe. Mr. Kimble continues:

"In fact, I believe it is truthful to state that these were the only plants in America attempting this line of ware on anything like an organized basis in the United States previous to this time. They operated plants in the South Jersey district, making a full line of beakers and flasks, and in their lamp and graduating rooms making a few of the more simple designs of chemical glass apparatus. But in the main these plants were given over to the production of surgical and pharmaceutical ware. In the New York and Philadelphia district there were a few lamp and graduating rooms given to special work, but this was about the extent of this industry previous to the summer of 1914.

"For two reasons the manufacture of high-grade laboratory glassware was not a tempting field for the American factory; first, because of the duty-free privileges which the educational and government laboratories were allowed to import the naturally much cheaper ware of German origin; second, because of the great difference in the wage standards of this country and Germany. The German skilled laborer in glass production receives five marks per day, approximately \$1.35. The American from \$5.50 to \$7 per day.

"Since the war there have been at least six organizations who have set aside a portion of their plants for the manufacture of scientific glassware. The industry in America is on exactly the same basis as the dyestuffs. In its infancy, under the present protection rendered by the absolute cessation of German importations, they have both made great strides and have in one more instance shown the independence of America to other nations when mothered by necessity. But it is needless to state that at the close of hostilities abroad the outlook is anything but bright for either capital or labor engaged in these lines of industrial endeavor, unless proper protection, in the shape of tariffs, is granted by the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

The American Embassy at Rome cables that a royal decree dated April 1 prohibits the importation of goods coming from abroad with the following exceptions: (1) Goods imported by the Government; (2) foodstuffs and raw materials for industry, which will be designated by the Government; (3) such large quantities of merchandise of known origin as may be admitted by decree of the minister of finance; (4) goods for which special permits may be issued from time to time by the minister of finance.

There seems to be a rapidly growing demand throughout the Far East and Australasia for American toilet articles. All through China, eastern Siberia, Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies, and in Australia I have found American toilet articles on sale, and a demand for a larger supply. The war has practically stopped the shipment of such articles from two main sources (France and England), and the products of a third leading supplier (Japan) meet their readiest sale in Japanese and Korean cities. This field could be worked up to a far greater extent than it is at present, and offers one of the best opportunities for the American exporter.

The estimated yield of olives for all Italy for the year 1916 is 1,150,047 short tons, as compared with 1,125,411 tons in 1915, and a seven-year average of 1,163,712 tons. It is estimated that the yield of olive oil will amount to 46,010,237 gallons, as compared with 39,969,600 gallons in 1915, and a seven-year average of 46,632,960 gallons. In general there was a short crop in northern and central Italy, but the situation was saved by the crop in the department of Puglie, which was four times that of 1915 and double its average. The exportation of olive oil to foreign countries is forbidden, but in the 11 months ended November 30, 1916, there was exported by special permit 10,320 short tons, of which 3,302 tons were refined oil.

The *Manchester Guardian*, Manchester, England, says: "The Mersey Chemical Works, which Messrs. Wheatley Kirk, Price & Co. sold by auction on Wednesday for £135,000, were bought by Colonel Brotherton, of Brotherton & Co., who are large tar distillers at Leeds, Glasgow and other places."

The Borax Consolidated of London announces to stockholders that it has a large package business in the United States which is returning a handsome profit. The company is also interested in the production of various chemical products which are returning good profits, and look very promising for the future. In conjunction with the Solway Company in America the company through a subsidiary company, is interested in a plant for the production of potash, which will soon come into operation.

RESTRICTIONS ON OILS AND SEEDS

The United States Consul General at London cables that from May 1 no person may purchase, sell, or deal in any of the following articles, whether situated within or without the United Kingdom, except under license from the Minister of Munitions, except in quantities not exceeding 1 ton as to articles situated within the United Kingdom: Seeds, nuts, and kernels—castor seed, copra, cotton seed, sesame seed, groundnuts, hempseed, kapok seed, linseed, mowrah seed, niger seed, palm kernels, poppy seed, rapeseed, shea nuts, sunflower seed; oils—acid (from refineries), castor, coconut, cotton, sesame, groundnut, hempseed, kapok seed, linseed, maize, mowrah seed, niger seed, oleo, palm kernel, palm, poppy seed, rapeseed, soya, sunflower seed; fats—neutral lard, shea butter, tallow.

It is further provided that no person shall produce, sell, or deal in the following articles except at prices stated: Palm kernels, per ton, £26 10s.; east coast ports; £26, west coast ports, usual quay or ex-ship terms; palm oil, £44 per ton, usual Liverpool quay terms; palm-kernel oil per ton, £52 (crushed), £51 extracted net naked ex-mill; linseed, £30 per ton; and cotton seed, £19 per ton (incorporated oilseed association contract delivered terms). Applications for licenses should be addressed to Controller of Oils and Fats, Great George street.

The proclamation of May 10, 1916, prohibiting certain exports has been further amended. The following headings are to be deleted: To all non-British destinations—Paraffin wax, animal, mineral and vegetable waxes (except carnauba), and composite waxes.

To all European destinations except allied countries and Spain—Camphor, gums (unless containing caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth, Iceland, Irish, and Sphagnum moss; algin and its compounds; resins, resinous substances (unless containing caoutchouc), and articles containing resins and resinous substances; and talc.

The following headings are to be added: To all destinations—Aerated and mineral waters; empty barrels, casks, and wooden packing cases, and component parts unless previously imported full and being returned empty, whether whole or in parts; bottles; metal, capable of containing mercury; candles; sea-island cotton or yarn therefrom; dammar gum; iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten, or vanadium; carageen moss; sea elephant oil and mixtures; sperm oil and mixtures; whale oil and mixtures; paraffin wax; plywood; liquid or solid caramel; egg powder; resins, resinous substances (except those containing caoutchouc), and articles containing resins and resinous substances; spermaceti; tallow.

To all non-British destinations—Camphor, cinchona bark, glue stock of all kinds; gum arabic; fish and seal oil not otherwise prohibited and mixtures thereof; mustard; animal, mineral, and vegetable waxes and composites not otherwise prohibited; hemp and its manufactures not otherwise specifically prohibited.

To all European destinations except allied countries and Spain—Articles partly of celluloid; calcium silicate; fluorine compounds not otherwise prohibited; oxides of iron; manganese compounds not otherwise prohibited; sodium silicate and mixtures; vanadium compounds; vegetable fibers not otherwise specifically prohibited; gold paint containing sulphide of tin; gums not otherwise prohibited; lichens and mosses other than carrageen moss; condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited and sauces; and talc, all forms, including French chalk.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24333—A man in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of all kinds of chemical products. Quotations should be made c. i. f. French port. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24336—A firm in England desires to purchase all kinds of soap, paraffin wax, stearin, salmon and candles. It also desires to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made c. i. f. French and Italian ports. Payment will be made by cash against documents in England. Reference.

24337—A company in Portugal is in the market for machinery for making toilet soap. Catalogues and full information in regard to prices, conditions, terms, discounts, etc., should be submitted. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Lisbon or f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash with order. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24338—A man in Denmark wishes to secure an agency for the sale of grocery and druggists' supplies. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24369—A man in Italy wishes to secure agencies for the sale of chemical products, drugs, pharmaceutical products, paraffin wax, caustic soda, carbonate of soda, vaseline, bronze and aluminum powder, lampblack, raw materials for making varnish, lard oil, wood oil, white spirit, and lithopone. Quotations may be made c. i. f. Genoa. Correspondence may be in English. References.

86,831—An Australian exporter desires to get into communication with American importers of crude magnesite. This material may be furnished in quantities of 100 to 1,000 tons for single shipments. It is guaranteed to contain 97 per cent of magnesium carbonate.

PACKING OF U. S. CHEMICALS CRITICISED

Frederick H. Beach, of Bush, Beach & Gent, 80 Maiden Lane, who returned last week from England, says careless packing of chemicals exported from the United States is hurting American trade. He said:

"The containers in many cases were not strong enough. Valuable pharmaceuticals were being shipped in the thinnest kind of domestic packages. Chloride of lime was being shipped in lightweight drums.

"I speak from experience," said Mr. Beach. "I tendered for 300 tons of heavy chemical and was two pounds a ton below the British manufacturer who got the order. On inquiry I found that the buyer had received absolute instructions not to take any American product on account of the inferiority of package."

Speaking of the British chemical manufacturers Mr. Beach stated that while those engaged on war necessities were extremely busy, those whose lines was not of national importance at the moment were in a very precarious position. Unless they were able to carry on with the help of girls, boys, old men and cripples they had to go out of business. Many chemical manufacturers had in that way been deprived of their whole male staff between the ages of 18 and 41. And the tendency was more and more in that direction, said Mr. Beach. Some of the British chemical export firms had been severely hit.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Colonial Paint Co., Manhattan; capital \$1,000. Manufacturing chemicals, dyes, paints, etc. Hans P. Freese, Geo. W. Vause, Edmund Powers.

National Color and Chemical Works Department, Manhattan; capital \$5,000. Manufacturing pulp colors. Alexander Alexander, Jerome Alexander, Walter Alexander.

Saleeby's, Beacon, N. Y., capital \$12,000. Drugs and medicines. Robert W. Doughty, Grace G. Doughty, Grace M. Pugsley.

Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., active capital \$500,000, 10,000 shares, no par value. Iron, steel, metallurgical and chemical products. E. F. Price, F. E. Lewton, G. C. Furness, 308 W. 79th street.

Want Ads

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The Gold Leaf Natural Dye Co., Inc., Manhattan; capital \$500,000. Dyes, chemicals, colors and drugs. G. H. Bruce, R. L. L. Warner, H. Campbell, 150 Nassau street.

Royal Harsco, Inc., Union, N. J., capital \$1,000,000. Treat dye and print silk cotton and wool textile goods. Francis H. McCauley, Friedmann Klump, Weehawken, N. J., W. L. Wirebelauer, Paterson, N. J., Melvin I. Snider, New York City.

Brunswick Manufacturing Co., New Brunswick, N. J., capital \$30,000. Manufacture and deal in dyes and chemicals. George R. Morrison, J. H. Helm, Horace E. Barwis, New Brunswick, N. J.

Melco Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan; active capital \$12,000; 240 shares, no par value. Chemicals, oils, drugs and explosives. H. H. Dyke, E. M. Lewis, A. N. Mann, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

Oxford Tripoli Sales Company, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$25,000. Act as agent manufacturing bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, china, terra cotta and ceramic ware, etc., chemists, druggists. Jeanette Collins, David A. Collins and William H. Schultz.

Modern Drug and Commercial Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$1,000. Manufacturing drugs, chemicals. Moses Krakowski, Ruth Krakowski and Keisen Krakowski.

J. S. Lanier Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., capital \$10,000. J. S. Lanier, C. H. King, P. W. Lanier, Elias Gates, Festus Rhodes and Arthur Mann.

Opall Medical Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$500, chemicals, drugs. Carroll Roberts, Royal K. Baker and A. R. Southland.

Lorraine Chemical Works, Inc., Wilmington, Del., capital \$75,000. Herbert E. Latter, C. H. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington.

Elite Chemical Company, Lebanon, Tenn.; capital \$12,000. Wholesale and retail drug, chemical and toilet goods business. W. D. Graidstaff, C. E. Tate, R. N. Thomas, C. C. Pitts, E. B. Hooper.

Falls Chemical Works, Inc., Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Manufacture chemicals. T. M. Knoop, C. O. Daughaday, E. F. Curtis, 257 Water street.

Authorizations—Peerless Color Co., New Jersey; capital \$500,000. Chemicals, colors, drugs and dyes. Representative, W. C. King, 72, Front street, New York.

Sunset Soap Dye Co., Delaware; capital \$125,000. Soaps, dyes, foods and drugs. Representative, C. L. Kitchen, New Rochelle.

Capital Increases—The Crystal Chemical Co., Inc., Bronx, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanamid	20	23
do preferred	35	39
*By-Products Coke	162	167
do 50 per cent paid	110	120
Casein Co of America	44	50
*Davison Chemical	37	40
Dow Chemical	240	250
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freepot Texas Sulphur	575	610
Grasselli Chemical	235	250
Hooker Electro Chemical	90	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	250	275
Merrimac Chemical	88	91
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	21
do preferred	19	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	66	68
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	95
Rollin Chemical	50	...
do preferred	100	...
†Semet Solvay Co.	275	282
Lith Agricultural Chemical	135	135
Solvay Process	310	325
Standard Chemical	115	135

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